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Mondale, Jackson Vow To Drop Differences; Pledge Campaign Unity

By Lee May
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The Democratic presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale, and a former rival, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, vowed Tuesday to campaign together in a common battle against President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Jackson said that he has "embraced the mission" to support Mr. Mondale "with great fervor." But he reserved the right to disagree publicly with him, saying, "We have the right to be unified without being uniform."

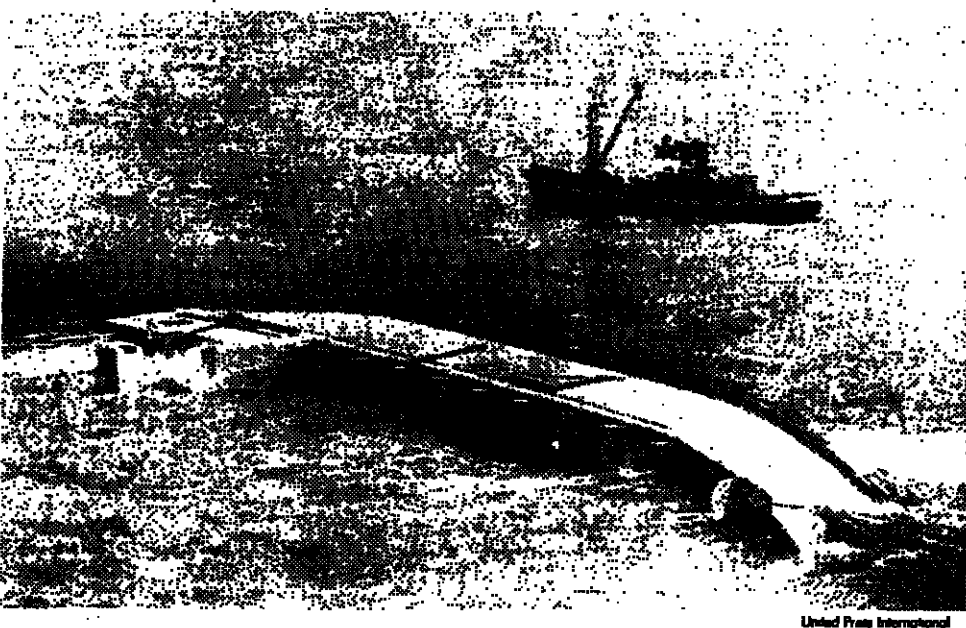
Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson were meeting for the first time since July's Democratic National Convention, which had left many black delegates disappointed. The meeting represented an attempt to end weeks of public bickering between the two men.

After the two-hour meeting at Mr. Mondale's home, the two held a joint press conference. Mr. Mondale said that it was a "very useful conversation" over a "wide range of issues" and will make him and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, "better able to make our case" for victory in the Nov. 6 election.

There appeared to be no plans to give Mr. Jackson a post in the campaign. But Mr. Jackson cited a great need to defeat President Reagan and said: "I want to be a part of a process to ending the danger index and the misery index and make our world more safe and more secure."

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson stood side by side, appearing stiff and formal. Mr. Jackson, who arrived late for the meeting, showed little of his characteristic looseness and warmth.

Mr. Mondale said that there was



The French freighter Mont-Louis, with 30 barrels of radioactive waste aboard, lies on its side off the Belgian coast. A salvage tug stands by to monitor an oil slick from the craft.

French Hulk Contains Uranium, Officials Say

OSTEND, Belgium — Belgium and France said for the first time Wednesday that a cargo aboard a freighter bound for the Soviet Union that sank off the Belgian coast Saturday contained enriched uranium.

Concern also increased over a slick created by oil leaking from the hull.

A strong tide and rising winds kept divers from examining the 4,210-ton French vessel Mont-Louis, which is lying in shallow waters about 19 kilometers (12 miles) off Ostend.

The Belgian and French authorities revealed that three of the 30 barrels of nuclear material aboard the ship contained lightly enriched uranium hexafluoride. The Flemish anti-nuclear movement VAK issued a statement expressing concern over the risk of environmental pollution.

However, at a press conference in Ostend, the Belgian secretary of state for the environment, Firmin Aerts, played down the significance of the disclosure.

Mr. Aerts said the three barrels presented no immediate danger and expressed more concern about the oil slick from the vessel, which collided with a passenger ferry. The slick, he said, was delaying salvage operations.

An official of a Belgian salvage company said that winds were driving the slick a kilometer in length toward Belgium's beaches. He said that it had proved impossible to plug a hole in the ship from which oil was seeping.

On Wednesday night, the slick was only about 10 kilometers from the coast.

Officials explained that the partly refined used uranium was now regarded as the primary possible source of radiation. But they stressed that tests carried out every six hours had so far shown no sign of radioactive emissions from the sunken vessel.

A British aircraft was monitoring radioactive levels in the air and a Dutch plane was measuring the oil slick, while salvage company vessels and tug boats were working under the watch of Belgian and French navy vessels, officials said.

A spokeswoman for the French nuclear energy authority said that of the 27 other barrels, nine contained natural uranium hexafluoride to be delivered to Belgium after enrichment and 18 contained lightly impoverished uranium fluoride to be returned to France. The ship was carrying a further 22 empty barrels designed to hold nuclear material.

It was not immediately clear why the presence of the three barrels of enriched uranium had not been disclosed earlier. A nuclear industry source said that there was no difference in toxicity between lightly enriched uranium and uranium hexafluoride.

He said that it was "normal industrial practice" to treat reactor fuel internationally, with different processes being applied in different countries. He said that there are no international rules for transportation of the material between countries.

Mr. Aerts said at the Ostend press conference that work on salvaging the radioactive material was unlikely to begin until Friday and could take up to three weeks.

Officials stressed that there was still no danger of radioactive pollution.

■ Nuclear Shipment to Japan

The international ecological organization Greenpeace announced Wednesday that 250 kilograms (550 pounds) of radioactive plutonium would leave France by boat for Japan "about Sept. 5."

Greenpeace called on French longshoremen to refuse to handle the cargo, which consists of plutonium oxide powder to be turned into fuel for Japanese "fast breeder" reactors.

U.S. Monitoring of Pacific Air Routes Is Court Issue in Korean Jet Downing

By Douglas B. Feaver and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two months after the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Air Lines civilian plane Sept. 1, killing all 269 persons on board, the Federal Aviation Administration, with help from the U.S. Air Force, began closely monitoring all flights on the North Pacific route from which the Korean plane had strayed.

Since then, 38 aircraft have been warned that they were more than 11 miles (18 kilometers) off course between Alaska and Japan. Only two were more than 25 miles off course, the FAA said Tuesday.

The question of how much monitoring and warning the United States is expected to provide on the five North Pacific routes it controls has become central to civil litigation about the accident. It has also led to the charge, based on Soviet allegations, that KAL Flight 007 really was on a spy mission for the United States.

Another theory is that U.S. intelligence services may have monitored the pilots' mistake but did not warn them.

A State Department official rejected both theories Tuesday in a briefing to discuss the event. "The United States does not use civilian airliners for intelligence purposes," he said.

He also said that "no agency of the U.S. government even knew the plane was off course and was in difficulty until after it was shot down."

That point is being contested in court as attorneys representing survivors of the victims press their case. Lawyers are expected to begin taking depositions from U.S. employees next month.

The only official international investigation into the incident was conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization, a UN group of which the United States and the Soviet Union are members. Its conclusion is that most U.S. aviation experts think is the most logical explanation.

Somewhat, the organization concluded, the crew members of Flight 007 misprogrammed their navigational computer system so that it automatically guided the plane deep into Soviet territory instead of flying the North Pacific flight track

6 of Biggest U.K. Ports Idled by Dockers' Strike

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking pickets went to London's Tilbury docks and the southwestern port of Bristol on Wednesday, appealing to longshoremen to not join a back-to-work movement in Britain's second dock strike in six weeks.

There was no work being done at 6 of Britain's 10 largest ports on Wednesday, the fifth day of the strike, the National Association of Port Employers reported.

In Britain's other major dispute, the 24-week-old strike of coal miners, the police reported the arrests of more than 100 strikers. The dockworkers went on strike in response to British Steel's decision to use nonunion labor to unload coal from a port in Scotland.

At the Tilbury docks, the nation's fourth largest, with 2,000 longshoremen, only about 20 dockworkers drove past a 12-man picket line into the facility.

Picketing at the docks was peaceful, but trouble erupted on miners' picket lines.

The police said 87 pickets who surrounded a working miner's home in the Scottish village of Cumnock, Ayrshire, early Wednesday were arrested.

Twenty-five pickets were arrested in clashes between strikers and the police outside a north England pit, St. Helen's, where six miners returned to work, the police said.

The Association of Port Employers estimated that ports handling 45 percent of Britain's annual 110.5 million tons of foreign trade, excluding fuel, were idle.

Longshoremen at many smaller ports have refused to join what they and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government said is a leftist-led political strike. They say the dock strike is aimed at bringing down the Conservative government.

Nicholas Finney, the port association's director, said, "We are beginning to see a picture emerging of considerable reluctance on the part of many dockers to support the Transport and General Workers Union's national strike call."

But union leaders pointed to the effectiveness of pickets at the joint port of Immingham and Grimsby on the east coast. The pickets on Tuesday persuaded 400 dockworkers there to join the stoppage, despite their majority vote Sunday to stay on the job.

Shop stewards at Felixstowe, Britain's biggest container port, were meeting Wednesday to decide whether to tell their members to join the stoppage. Similar meetings were being held at Fleetwood, Newport and Plymouth.

Felixstowe, on England's east coast, is one of the 10 biggest ports, in terms of tonnage handled each year. Longshoremen there ignored Friday's initial call by the union for an immediate national walkout.

The others were the English Channel port of Dover, Britain's biggest ferry terminal, and Harwich on the east coast. Longshoremen at Dover and Harwich are to meet this week to decide whether to join the strike.

The six large ports closed by the strike are London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, and the joint ports of Immingham-Grimsby and Swansea-Port. Dockers at Teesside, Hartlepool voted to return to work.

Figures issued by the association showed a third of Britain's 35,000 longshoremen on strike. But dockers at Ipswich, the country's fourth-largest container port, as well as smaller ports on England's south and east coast, decided at mass meetings Tuesday to continue working.



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, left, visited Walter F. Mondale at his Minnesota home.

Pierre Gemayel, Lebanese Official And President's Father, Dies at 78

United Press International

BEIRUT — Pierre Gemayel, founder of Lebanon's rightist Christian Phalangist Party and father of President Amin Gemayel, died Wednesday. He was 78.

Security sources in Christian East Beirut said that Mr. Gemayel died of a heart attack in the mountain village of Bikfaya. He had been suffering from a heart ailment for months but had attended a cabinet session Wednesday.

"Faithful to his mission to the last moment, he attended the cabinet session," said the Voice of Lebanon, the Phalangist Party radio.

Mr. Gemayel was also the father of Bashir Gemayel, the Lebanese president-elect who was assassinated in 1982. Bashir Gemayel was succeeded by his brother, Lebanon television said that Amin Gemayel interrupted a meeting on hearing of his father's death and rushed with family members to Bikfaya, 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

Pierre Gemayel, perhaps more than anyone in Lebanon, personified the bitter divisions between Christians and Muslims.

On April 13, 1975, militiamen of his Phalangist Party started Lebanon's long-running civil war with an attack on a busload of Palestinians in Ain el-Rammaneh, a suburb of Christian East Beirut. Thirty passengers were killed. Mr. Gemayel was nearby, attending the consecration of a new church.

A tall, gaunt and pious man, Mr. Gemayel founded the Phalangist Party and personified the quintessential Lebanese Christian leader from the 1930s until his death.

Some reference works say Mr.



Pierre Gemayel

decided with a group of young Christians, mostly of the Maronite Catholic sect, to found the Phalangist movement.

Their motto was and is "God, Country and Family." Its slogan was "Lebanon First," and its emblem was the cedar tree, the national symbol.

Mr. Gemayel steered the Phalangists on an uncompromising path against Communism, and later against the kind of pan-Arab nationalism that sought to align Lebanon with Syria and Nasser's Egypt.

Mr. Gemayel joined the cabinet of Prime Minister Rashid Karami on Oct. 15, 1958 — the same prime minister he worked with in the national unity cabinet formed this year.

In 1958, Mr. Gemayel held the portfolios of public works, communications, public health, national education and agriculture. This year he became minister for health and communications.

Mr. Gemayel later turned to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and became a leading advocate of rapprochement with the Damascus government. In several trips to Damascus, he was always received by Mr. Assad.

The Phalangists broke with Syria in 1978, because of mounting resistance of the party's extremist wing to the Syrian military presence in the Christian-dominated sector of Lebanon.

But Mr. Gemayel's hostility toward Damascus remained tentative. He seemed more willing than other Christian leaders to accept Syrian mediation to end the sectarian conflict.

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Police Seize Sikh Officials in Punjab

NEW DELHI — Indian security forces have rounded up hundreds of politicians and religious officials in the northern state of Punjab to prevent them from attending a convention on Sunday that has been banned by the government, Indian news agencies said Wednesday.

More than 400 people have been reported detained, all members of the Akali Dal, the main Sikh political organization. Several high Akali Dal officials were reportedly among them. The detentions began Tuesday as Akali Dal leaders urged their members to begin leaving for Amritsar, the convention site.

The convention has become point of confrontation between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and Sikh leaders over control of the religion and its followers in Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

The convention was called after another group, the Nihang Sikhs, backed by the government, approved repairs to the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar. The temple was damaged in June when Indian troops attacked the shrine to arrest leaders of a separatist movement fighting for an independent Sikh nation.

The Akali Dal and the five high priests of the Sikh faith had demanded that the army withdraw before repairs were started. But a group of Nihang Sikhs decided to begin work while soldiers still patrolled the temple complex.

■ Opposition Seeks Showdown

Opposition members in Parliament demanded an early convening of the assembly in Andhra Pradesh on Wednesday over the removal of the state's chief minister, a member of the opposition. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.

Some lawmakers complained that despite assurances by Mrs. Gandhi, there had been no move to convene the state body so that the former chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, who was removed from office Aug. 16, could prove that he still commands a legislative majority and should be reinstated.

Shankar Dayal Sharma, a former cabinet minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government and former president of the party, was sworn in Wednesday as governor of Andhra Pradesh.

He replaces Ram Lal, who resigned Friday after criticism of his dismissal of Mr. Rama Rao's government.

Polish Writers Trade Barbs, Signaling Hidden Rivalries

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Every Saturday for the last few months, a columnist in an officially supported Polish weekly newspaper has assailed columnists for a rival weekly, also backed by the government, for such things as living too well and being too soft on private vendors who sell single avocados for the equivalent of \$10.

Now, one of the targets of the attacks has answered back in kind. He suggested obliquely but unmistakably that his journalistic tormentor is not a woman, but a man hiding behind the skirts of a non de plume.

In other countries, such journalistic backbiting might be considered merely a gimmick to build circulation. In this case, however, the gossip is widely studied as perhaps the most available sign of what is happening in the secretive upper ranks of Poland's ruling Communist Party.

The two journals involved are the principal organs for the opposing wings of the party — the "concrete" faction of hard-liners and the "liberals." The attacks and the counterattacks are understood as barbs seemingly thrown by columnist at columnist but really aimed at their patrons, men at the highest level of party and government.

The clash has been paced by a columnist named Barbara Dembska, whose work appears in Rzeczpospolita, or Reality. It is the hard-line weekly founded under the sponsorship of Stefan Olszowski, the foreign minister.

It combines the juiciest crime stories in Poland with a tone of puritanism. Its writers clearly do not like people who live well or have cosmopolitan tastes.

One recent article contained the startling information that Jacob Berman, a party official during the Stalinist era and a man the paper identified as a Jew, was responsible for the establishment of a Roman Catholic newspaper in

Cracow that remains Poland's only independent paper. The article managed to link Jews, Catholic political dissidents and Masons as somehow anti-Polish and anti-Communist.

Miss Dembska has concentrated her attacks on the weekly Polityka and its assistant editor and columnist, Daniel Passent. Polityka, whose circulation of 350,000 is believed to be at least 10 times greater than that of Rzeczpospolita, was for years edited by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy prime minister and a professed liberal.

Polityka's staff says they see their paper as worldly, sophisticated and eclectic. Recent issues have contained such features as an interview with Isaac Bashevis Singer in New York, a story about the conflicting histories of the Warsaw uprising, and a rave review of a British television production of a Tom Stoppard play about the outlawed Solidarity trade union that is available here only on video cassettes.

On several occasions, Polityka's editors have been forced to defend themselves at high-level formal hearings against charges of revisionism and anti-Communism.

The Dembska columns repeat such allegations. Mr. Passent, the columnist, is anti-Communist because he has not attacked any opposition voices either in the country or abroad, while often belittling the work of orthodox Communist writers.

Miss Dembska wrote that Mr. Passent has become tarnished as a journalist by writing a musical revue called "Sex and Politics." She suggested that Mr. Passent should perhaps follow the example of his colleague, Jan Rem, who, she wrote, could not be imagined writing cabaret skits on the spot and involving himself in show business.

But as almost everybody in Warsaw knows, Jan Rem is a pseudonym for Jerzy Urban, another protégé of Mr.

Rakowski, who moved up from Polityka and now serves as the chief government spokesman. Many people also know that Mr. Urban has indeed written comedy material for cabaret performers.

As Jan Rem, Mr. Urban has replied in his own column in another official publication. He ridiculed the Dembska criteria of what is and is not anti-party. Mr. Urban noted that his own attitude toward one writer whom Miss Dembska cited as a benchmark of party rectitude was "like my attitude to bugs: very bad but apolitical."

Mr. Passent said his own paper had refused to reply to the charges.

"By recognizing the attacks in print," he said, "we would in effect be conferring equal status on Rzeczpospolita, which is basically insignificant."

For the time being, the moderate tendencies represented by Mr. Rakowski and Polityka are dominant in the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. These tendencies are reflected in attempts to reach some accommodation with some social critics, the amnesty for political prisoners and efforts to broaden the pool of citizens who are at least not hostile to the government.

"The 'concrete' faction cannot attack the general," Mr. Passent said. "They tried to attack Mr. Rakowski, but that failed. So now they attack Polityka and people like me as symbolic proxies."

"Gossip about writing for show business or being soft on avocado vendors is in this crazy situation really a political attack," he said. "The 'concrete' columnists don't bother attacking any real opponents of socialism, like the foreign press or the church publications. They concentrate on us because they feel, and they are right, that it is the people represented by Polityka who are keeping them from power."

Algeria	4.00 D.	Israel	15.20 N.	Norway	6.00 Nkr.
Austria	13.76 S.	Italy	1200 Lira	Denmark	9.70 Dkr.
Belgium	46.33 F.	Japan	400 Yen	Finland	5.94 Mk.
Canada	61.12 C.	Korea	100 Won	France	6.55 F.
Czechoslovakia	20.00 K.	Laos	200 Kip	Germany	3.36 M.
Denmark	13.76 D.	Malaysia	1.00 Ring.	Greece	340 Dr.
Egypt	100 P.	Philippines	100 P.	Hong Kong	7.75 Hk.
France	6.55 F.	Singapore	1.00 S.	Ireland	7.88 Ir.
Germany	3.36 M.	Taiwan	100 N.	Italy	13.76 L.
Greece	340 Dr.	Thailand	100 B.	Japan	400 Yen
Hong Kong	7.75 Hk.	USSR	1 Rub.	Norway	6.00 Nkr.
Ireland	7.88 Ir.	USA	1 D.	Sweden	6.00 S.
Italy	13.76 L.	UK	1 S.	Switzerland	7.20 S.
Japan	400 Yen			U.S.A.	1.00 D.
Norway	6.00 Nkr.				
Sweden	6.00 S.				
Switzerland	7.20 S.				
U.S.A.	1.00 D.				
UK	1 S.				

20 Percent of Asians Voted In Boycotted S. African Poll

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Elections for the new South African Parliament attracted little more than 20 percent of registered Asian voters, officials said Wednesday. Opponents of the apartheid system had organized a boycott, and police and protesters clashed during the day of voting.

The Department of Internal Affairs said final figures showed that 83,186 of the 411,711 registered Asian voters, 20.2 percent, participated in Tuesday's election.

The National People's Party won

18 of the 40 seats to be filled by direct election. The Solidarity Party won 17, the Progressive Independent Party won one seat and independents took four. Five other seats will be filled by appointment or by an electoral college.

Boycott organizers regard the new parliamentary system as a sham of the ruling white-minority government. They contended the low turnout by the Asian minority was "an enormous victory for those struggling for a democratic and nonracial South Africa."

On Aug. 22, just under 30 percent

of the registered voters of mixed-race elected 80 members to their House of Representatives, also a new body established in a revised constitution approved last year by white voters. In the mixed race voting, only 60 percent of those eligible to register did so.

The white minority government calls the new Asian and mixed-race chambers of Parliament a step toward racial reform.

There were few differences among the five parties competing in the Asian election, and the campaign became, in effect, a referendum on the new constitution. Some politicians said the new system offered a starting point for further change.

Boycotters regard the new system as a fraud because the white chamber has veto power over the two new houses and because it leaves the black majority of 22 million with no voice in government.

There are about 5 million whites and 2.7 million people of mixed-race in South Africa. Most of the 850,000 Asians are of Indian descent.

Fifty-two demonstrators were arrested Tuesday in disturbances around the country on charges that included intimidation and assault, according to Lieutenant Henry Beck at police headquarters in Pretoria.

In the only incident reported Wednesday, police used tear gas to disperse about 700 boycotting students at a high school in Kaituma, a black township east of Johannesburg, a police spokesman said.

Another police spokesman said there were 45 incidents of unrest on election day around the country. This included several clashes between riot police firing tear gas and rubber bullets, and boycotters hurling rocks and gasoline bombs.

The main fighting was in Lenasia, Johannesburg's segregated township for Asians, where repeated street battles were fought throughout Tuesday. An emergency clinic reported 140 persons were treated for injuries from rubber bullets, batons and tear gas.

The police said five policemen were hurt when demonstrators overturned a police car in Lenasia. The boycott was organized by the United Democratic Front, a multiracial group of unions, community organizations and individuals opposed to apartheid.

Cassim Saloojee, treasurer of the front, said police had provoked the youths in Lenasia when "in the early part of the day they waded into them, and scores were brutally beaten."

"That is what caused the deep bitterness and anger that led to violence later during the day," Mr. Saloojee said.

The low turnout in both the Asian and mixed-race elections "makes it very clear that our people have rejected this constitution completely, in a massive way," Mr. Saloojee said.

"For the black people in this country," he said, "really nothing less than full equality and full participation of all blacks will satisfy them."

The government accused the boycotters of intimidating voters; boycott leaders denied this.

Prime Minister P. W. Botha had said earlier that he planned to send the new chambers in September, regardless of the turnout.

Interior Minister F. W. de Klerk said in a television interview Wednesday that the government considered the Asian turnout a sufficient mandate.



South African police near Johannesburg force into a van young men who were protesting a segregated Parliament.

Jews Join Arab Villagers To Stop Visit by Kahane

United Press International

UMM EL FAHM, Israel — Rabbi Meir Kahane was prohibited from entering Israel's largest Arab village on Wednesday, during a demonstration in which 10 policemen were reported injured by stone-throwing protesters.

Hundreds of Jews joined residents of Umm el Fahm at the entrance to the village, vowing to block Mr. Kahane from entering. It was the largest display of Israeli sympathy for Arabs since a wave of anger swept Israel after the 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees in two camps in Lebanon.

The Brooklyn-born rabbi won a seat in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, last month on a platform advocating the expulsion of the two million Arabs living in Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Kahane said he wanted to visit the village, which he has called "a Jewish village that is temporarily inhabited by Arabs."

Shimon Peres and his Labor Party suffered a setback Wednesday in efforts to form a government when four small parties tilted toward supporting the Likud bloc, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

An aide to Mr. Shamir said the orthodox Shas Party had signed an agreement with Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc not to support Mr. Peres. He said three other parties, Morasha, Agudath Israel and Tami, which between them control another seven parliamentary seats, were about to do the same.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir issued a statement calling Mr. Kahane a "negative, dangerous and harmful phenomenon."

■ **Setback for Peres**

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Discovery's maiden voyage has been postponed twice before. Discovery's maiden voyage was initially delayed on June 25 by a faulty computer, which was replaced. The six-day mission was aborted the following day, seconds before liftoff, when one of Discovery's three main engines began to fire and then shut itself down when its main fuel valve closed for some still-unexplained reason.

The shuttle's crew — Henry W. Hartfield Jr., the commander; Michael J. Smith, the pilot; and Ellison S. Onizuka, the mission specialist, will be the second.

While in orbit, the crew is to deploy three communications satellites. One is to be leased by the U.S. Navy, while one is owned by Satellite Business Systems and the third will be operated by American Telephone & Telegraph.

Dr. Hawley, a mission specialist, is the husband of Sally K. Ride, the first American woman astronaut to travel into space. Dr. Resnik, another mission specialist, will be the second.

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NASA Delays Space Shuttle By 24 Hours In 3d Setback

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The maiden voyage of the space shuttle Discovery was postponed Tuesday night for the third time because of a timing problem in the electronic system that jettisons the ship's booster rockets and fuel tank when they are empty.

Liftoff was rescheduled for 8:36 A.M. Thursday at the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

The announcement that the mission had been scrubbed again was made 12 hours before the scheduled liftoff. The crew of six was sleeping at the time and fueling of the shuttle had not yet been started.

"This is a prudent thing to do," said Jesse W. Moore, associate administrator of space flight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "We have every confidence that by delaying 24 hours we'll be right back on schedule."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Moore said: "Under certain remote circumstances, this timing problem could result in a failure of the shuttle to jettison its two solid rocket boosters when they burn out or its large external tank when it exhausts its fuel."

Although a remote possibility, either occurrence could be catastrophic to the \$1.2-billion Discovery and its crew. With its solid rocket boosters or its external tank still attached to its fuselage, Discovery could neither fly into orbit nor return safely to earth.

The problem involved Discovery's Master Events Controller, a device that "hears" commands from the shuttle's five computers telling it when to fire the solid rocket boosters and jettison the burned-out booster and external tank.

Tests of the computers disclosed early Tuesday that their timing was fractions of a second off that of the Master Events Controller listening to their instructions.

Engineers at the Johnson Space Center in Houston and at Rockwell International in Downey, California, independently tested the new instructions and found the results "comfortable," a NASA spokesman said.

"Even though the testing was going well, there was still a lack of confidence," said Charles Redmond, a NASA spokesman. "They wanted more time for more eyes to look at the software problem."

He said the 24-hour delay would also give the crew and flight directors a chance to practice using a manual backup system for discarding the spent boosters and tank.

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Dr. Hawley, a mission specialist, is the husband of Sally K. Ride, the first American woman astronaut to travel into space. Dr. Resnik, another mission specialist, will be the second.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Duarte Sets Up Human Rights Panel

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador has signed an executive order creating a five-member commission to investigate human-rights abuses. The decree said the commission will investigate crimes that are "a serious threat to Salvadoran citizens and to Salvadoran society."

Mr. Duarte, a Christian Democrat who defeated a far-right candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, in a runoff election in May, had promised during his campaign to crack down on rightist death squads and government agents who abused their authority. Human-rights groups say that as many as 47,000 civilians have been slain in nearly five years of fighting between government forces and leftist rebels and that most of the victims were killed by rightist death squads.

B-1 Bomber Crashes in California

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — A multimillion-dollar prototype B-1 bomber crashed Wednesday in the desert about 73 miles (120 kilometers) north of Los Angeles and burned, sparking small brush fires, authorities said.

It was not immediately known if any crew members died. In Washington, the Pentagon said an escape capsule containing the three crew members "separated from the aircraft," but officials did not know the fate of the airmen. Pentagon officials said the plane was one of four early model B-1 prototypes being tested.

The strategic bomber was rejected by the Carter administration in the late 1970s, but the project has been revived by President Ronald Reagan, and Congress approved \$8.3 billion for 34 B-1 planes in fiscal 1985 to replace the B-52 bomber fleet.

Reagan Aides Propose 3.5% Raise

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan is expected to seek a 3.5-percent pay increase, effective Jan. 1, for civilian office workers within the federal government, a White House official said Wednesday. The official, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the figure was recommended to Mr. Reagan by his advisers, but the president still must approve it formally.

The official said the 3.5-percent figure was recommended because of concerns about the federal budget deficit and because inflation is at a low rate. A panel that annually studies what comparable employees in private industry earn recommended an increase of about 18 percent this year. The law governing federal pay raises stipulates that unless the president proposes an alternative, the employees would receive the increase recommended by the panel to help them catch up with their counterparts in the private sector.

Walesa Calls for Free Speech, Unions

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, urged Poland's Communist government on Wednesday to build on public good will created by its amnesty for political opponents by restoring free speech and trade-union activity.

In a declaration to mark the fourth anniversary Friday of the Gdansk accords that produced Solidarity, Mr. Walesa called again for talks with the authorities.

"The amnesty is a step in the right direction and has strengthened social expectations," he said, adding, "I hope it will be a step toward national dialogue and understanding."

Qadhafi Unleashes 'Miracle' Geyser

SARIR, Libya (Reuters) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, pressed a button to send a geyser gushing out of the desert sand to start his country's most ambitious and costly venture yet.

It is a man-made river being built by U.S. and South Korean companies at an estimated cost of \$1 billion to bring water from underground lakes in the desert to the Mediterranean coast.

"Glory be to the nation, the maker of miracles," Colonel Qadhafi told a crowd of Bedouin brought to the site in buses on Tuesday night. "This river will be the great new miracle, the eighth wonder of the world," he said.

U.S. Airman Gets 10 Years for Spying

KAISERSLAUTERN, West Germany (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force computer specialist has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for betraying defense secrets to the East, an air force spokesman said Wednesday.

Sergeant Francisco de Asis Mirra, 24, was convicted Tuesday at an air force court-martial of selling to Eastern agents photographs of code books and maintenance schedules for air-defense radar installations in West Germany, Captain Ralph McNally said.

Sergeant Mirra, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in Spain, said in his defense that he had not wanted to betray secrets, but had planned to make Soviet intelligence agents believe he was a spy so he could become a double agent. His lawyer, Joel S. Cohen, said the sergeant would serve seven years in prison as a result of a pretrial agreement.

Opposition Leader Resigns in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — Evangelos Averoff, the leader of Greece's conservative opposition, who has been under attack for months from dissatisfied younger members of his New Democracy party, stepped down Wednesday.

The 74-year-old former defense minister announced his decision in a letter to New Democracy members of parliament. The announcement followed harsh criticism from former cabinet colleagues for failing to muster effective opposition against Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

New Democracy's members of parliament, who number more than 100, are to meet Saturday to elect a new leader, the fourth since the pro-Western party was founded 10 years ago, a party spokesman said.

TVA Cancels 4 U.S. Reactor Projects

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — The Tennessee Valley Authority canceled four unfinished atomic reactors on Wednesday, despite a \$2.7-billion investment, because of cost overruns projected at nearly \$14 billion.

The TVA board voted unanimously to accept a recommendation to cancel two reactors at the Hartsville Nuclear Plant near Nashville, Tennessee, and two reactors at the Yellow Creek facility near Iuka, Mississippi. "We should cancel now and cut our losses," the TVA director, Richard Freeman, said.

The authority's staff reported last month that finishing the construction would cost more than what TVA — the nation's largest electric utility and once the nuclear industry's best customer — spent building its entire power system. The cancellations bring to eight the total for the United States this year; 51 reactors have been scrapped since 1974.

Shoot-Out Ends German Bank Siege

DUSSELDORF (AP) — A 34-hour bank siege ended here Wednesday when police rescued a hostage in a shoot-out with robbers. One policeman was injured.

At least six onlookers were injured when a woman apparently lost control of her car and smashed through police barricades at the bank. Two children struck by the car were reported in serious condition.

One of the two robbers, who had been inside the Sparkasse bank since Tuesday morning, was carried out on a stretcher. The other robber was led away on foot.

For the Record

A Pakistani military court has sentenced in absentia 22 supporters of the executed prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to 14 years of hard labor for subversion, officials sources said Wednesday. The group included two former members of Parliament wanted by the authorities since September 1981.

The Palestinian National Council will meet Sept. 25 in Algiers, a spokesman for the el-Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Wednesday. The council is the PLO's parliament in exile. (AP)

The Philippines was struck by a tropical storm with huge waves, floods and winds that demolished houses, injured 120 people and sent more than 28,000 others fleeing to high ground Wednesday, officials said. (UPI)

The Swiss justice minister, Rudolf Friedrich, 61, announced Wednesday he would resign Oct. 20 because of heart trouble. He has been a member of the seven-man Federal Council, which is Switzerland's executive, and joint head of state since the beginning of last year. (Reuters)

Two Czechoslovak border guards, in full uniform and armed, defected to Austria by swimming across the March River and asked authorities for political asylum on Wednesday, the Austrian police said. (AP)

President Li Xianglan of China arrived Wednesday for the first visit by a Chinese head of state to Yugoslavia. Tanjing said Mr. Li arrived in Pula, northern Yugoslavia, from neighboring Romania and then traveled on to the Adriatic islands of Brioni for a few days. (Reuters)

Jackson to Assist Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

gain support from both the political left and center. Mr. Jackson represented the left and John B. Anderson, the center.

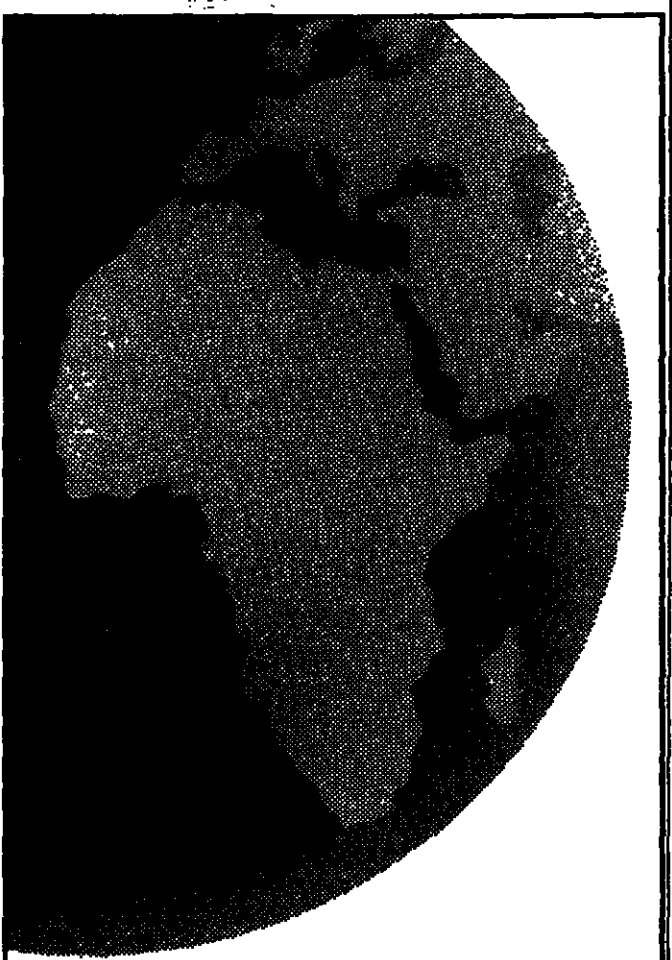
Mr. Anderson, the former Republican congressman from Illinois who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1980, endorsed Mr. Mondale at a rally in Urbana, Illinois.

Mr. Mondale appeared at the rally and named Mr. Anderson to a newly created campaign post of

chairman of Independents for Mondale-Ferraro.

The Mondale campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, discussing the campaign's effort to gather support from a variety of sources, said that Mr. Anderson would be given a staff and budget in his new campaign post.

Mr. Johnson, speaking on Mr. Mondale's campaign plane, said that there was "no present plan" to provide funds for either Mr. Jackson or Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.



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The weekly news magazine for aerospace professionals

Naguib Dies in Cairo at 82; Was Egypt's First President

United Press International

CAIRO — General Mohammed Naguib, 82, Egypt's first president after the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952, died Tuesday after a long illness. A state funeral was held Wednesday, presided over by President Hosni Mubarak.

[The Associated Press reported Wednesday that General Naguib died of cirrhosis of the liver at a Cairo military hospital.]

General Naguib was a hero of the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. He was chairman of the 12-member military junta that overthrew the monarchy in July 1952, and was made president by Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, the actual leader of the revolt.

But Nasser removed General Naguib in 1954, placing him under house arrest. In 1971, his release was ordered by President Anwar Sadat, Nasser's successor.

Mohammed Naguib was born in Khartoum, Sudan in 1901 of an Egyptian father and Sudanese mother.

He became an infantry cadet in 1917 in Egypt and, after graduation, made his way up to the rank of brigadier general. He was second in command of Egyptian troops during the 1948 hostilities with Israel.

He was promoted to major general and became commander of the Frontier Corps in 1950.

His anti-British sentiments and his habit of personally leading his troops into battle made him a hero.

His challenge to King Farouk during the 1952 elections to the Officer's Club endeared him further to many Egyptians, particularly army officers. Backed by Nasser's Free Officers' movement, General Naguib easily defeated the king's nominee to the club's presidency. The king declared the election void.

Nasser used the occasion to stage his long prepared revolution at midnight on July 22, 1952. He invited General Naguib to lead the movement, proclaiming him commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

While Nasser avoided a visible role, General Naguib for almost a year was recognized in Egypt and abroad as the leader of the revolution.

President Mubarak ordered a state funeral with full military honors, but the funeral procession was restricted to officials and public figures, and no crowds were allowed in the vicinity, apparently for security reasons.

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The Daily Source for International Investors

Canada's Tory Leader Puts Tag of \$3 Billion On Campaign Promises

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
TORONTO — Brian Mulroney, leader of Canada's opposition Progressive Conservative Party, has asserted that his campaign promises would cost about \$3 billion over the next two years, but would not require any overall increase in taxes or increase the \$23-billion federal deficit, a record for Canada.

Instead, he said, they would be paid for through tax revisions to make the wealthy pay more, reallocation of funds from other government programs and reductions in overhead. Canada's economy, in line with its population, is roughly one-tenth the size of that of the United States.

Mr. Mulroney was responding Tuesday to assertions by Prime Minister John Turner, leader of the Liberal Party, that the Conservatives' 338 campaign promises, by Mr. Turner's count, either will not be fulfilled or will necessitate tax increases.

"We want to rebuild a devastated economy which has suffered for too long from the kind of suspicion and hostility which Mr. Turner clearly seeks to perpetuate," Mr. Mulroney told an audience of about 1,500 people at the Royal York Hotel here. He was addressing the Empire Club and the Canadian Club of Toronto.

In his speech, Mr. Mulroney cited several specific promises and provided an estimate of the cost of each over the next two years. They included \$206 million in tax relief for the energy sector, \$204 million in additional health and welfare programs, \$220 million in job training for young people and \$146 million in additional defense outlays.

According to the Liberals, the Tory promises include 113 to raise

spending, 26 that would reduce government revenues through tax breaks and 2 to increase government revenues. They said 16 promises were made to the fisheries industry, 14 to women and 8 to shipbuilders.

The economic issue has become increasingly central in a campaign that has turned mean in its final week. The Liberals, who are running from 14 to 17 points behind the Conservatives in most polls, have attacked more sharply, with Mr. Turner now routinely calling Mr. Mulroney, who has been accused of excessive glibness, a "plastic man."

The Liberals also have issued repeated calls for more information on Tory proposals and have employed increasingly negative television advertising of a sort the prime minister is said to have ruled out earlier.

One such ad, directly addressing the cost issue, shows a shopping cart being wheeled up to a cash register. None of the items, labeled "Tory promises," carries a price tag.

Mr. Turner's own plight was underlined by a poll released Tuesday showing him trailing his two opponents in the Vancouver electoral district where he is running. The poll, conducted by the Global Television Network and a Vancouver television station, showed his Tory opponent with 53 percent support, the New Democratic Party candidate with 23 percent and Mr. Turner with 20 percent.

The prime minister, who took office on June 30, succeeding Pierre Elliott Trudeau, thus faces a clear possibility of losing in his own district as his party collapses in general election. Political analysts say it is far from certain that another Liberal would step aside later to allow Mr. Turner to run in a by-election for a safer seat elsewhere else if he has led the party to a severe defeat.

Mr. Turner plans a detailed response to his opponent's economic speech on Thursday, and will take time off from his campaign Wednesday to prepare it. His immediate reaction, in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, was to suggest that Mr. Mulroney's outlook was based



Brian Mulroney, campaigning in Ottawa.

on "hopeful assumptions" and "generalities."

But remarks the prime minister made Monday in Vancouver appeared to foreshadow his message.

"Those programs, those promises, an avalanche of promises, are so massive that the Conservative Party and Mr. Mulroney would only have three options if they formed a government," Mr. Turner declared.

"They would have to renege," he said, "or they would have to raise taxes for Canadians or they would have to cut social programs."

Mr. Mulroney's speech Tuesday was the result of a promise he made on July 8, when Mr. Turner called the election for Sept. 4. He said that he would provide cost estimates for all his proposals.

The Tory leader also promised a number of steps to address Canada's flagging economic performance quickly if his party takes office. Among other things, he pledged a meeting with premiers of the provinces to devise common economic strategies, an early recall of Parliament and a high-level economic conference of various interest groups.

Democrats Hope to Raise \$27 Million In 'Soft Money' for Election Campaign

By Jeff Gerch
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Heavily outspent by the Republicans and outnumbered by millions of dollars in debt, the Democratic Party has announced plans to raise \$27 million for the forthcoming election campaign.

The planned Democratic Victory Fund is the most ambitious in party history, the party chairman, Charles T. Manatt, said Tuesday. It allocates more than \$15 million to state and local voter registration and mobilization and is designed to produce a turnout of 100 million people — the key to a Democratic victory — in the November presidential election, party officials said.

The \$27 million is separate from the \$40.4 million in public financing that the presidential candidates for both parties receive.

The Democrats hope to raise about \$4 million from large individual donors, corporations and

unions, money that is not regulated by or reported to the Federal Election Commission. Such money falls into a gray area of the law as a byproduct of U.S. election-law amendments in 1979 that were designed to strengthen state and local political parties.

Since the passage of the amendments, the Republicans have been far more successful than the Democrats in raising and distributing such "soft money." While Democratic officials said Tuesday that they planned to spend about \$15 million to register new voters and mobilize potential supporters on election day, Nov. 6, they estimate that the Republicans will be spending three to four times that amount for the same activities.

Timothy W. Finchem, head of the Democratic Victory Fund, said that the Democrats "didn't take advantage of the 1979 changes, but now we have a program."

Separately, the Center for Responsive Politics, a bipartisan re-

search organization, filed a complaint with the election commission Tuesday charging both parties with violating election laws by funneling thousands of dollars in soft money to influence the 1983 senatorial election in Washington. The center also asked the commission to clarify the extent to which state party-building activities might be financed in a U.S. election year by such money.

In addition to the \$40.4 million in public financing, the campaigns of President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale may receive up to \$6.9 million from their respective parties. Thus the Democrats, after spending \$15 million for non-federal activities and \$6.9 million for the campaigns of Mr. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro, will have about \$5 million left over to finance the operations of the Democratic National Committee.

As outlined by Mr. Manatt and Mr. Finchem, the Democrats hope to raise the \$27 million in these ways: \$10 million from conventional fund-raising events, \$5 million from a grass-roots event in 20,000 homes one night in October, \$4 million in direct mail, \$4 million from major donors, \$3 million from a newly organized women's financial network and \$1 million from a satellite broadcast teleconference.

Mr. Finchem said that \$3.2 million had been raised since the Democratic National Convention last month, but he acknowledged that future party fund-raising efforts were going to have to compete with efforts by candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, including Mr. Mondale, to pay off more than \$10 million in debts from the primary season.

In addition to the debts from the primaries, the Democratic National Committee owes more than \$5 million, according to the committee's report with the election commission for the period ended June 30.

Hunt for Pastora's Would-Be Killer Fails

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The man who killed three reporters and a guerrilla in an attempt to blow up Edgar Pastora Gómez, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, three months ago has made good his escape, leaving behind anger and mystery but no solid leads.

Costa Rican investigators say they have made little progress in their effort to establish his identity and whereabouts. They say they are still awaiting answers from police in other countries to queries sent out shortly after the May 30 bombing at the jungle headquarters of Mr. Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

But with no major government intelligence agency putting a high priority on the search, diplomatic sources acknowledge, the man who, in trying to murder the guerrilla leader, killed four other persons and wounded two dozen, is likely to remain free.

Based on interrogation of reporters present when the explosion occurred, Costa Rican investigators are convinced it was set off by a bearded man posing as a photographer and carrying a stolen Danish passport identifying him as Per Anker Hansen. The aluminum camera case he was carrying, they say, was packed with C-4 plastic explosive and detonated by signals from a small radio device found later near the shack where Mr. Pastora had just begun a press conference.

The investigators know the assassin is not Mr. Hansen, a Danish architect who reported his passport stolen four years ago, and who has never been in Central America. They also think the killer was not a photographer. The agency he said he worked for does not exist and the French authorities report that no one had heard of him at the Paris address he listed on registering at the Gran Via Hotel in San Jose.

Inquiries about the bomber produced a picture of a ruthless professional trained in living underground without leaving a trace and backed up by adequate technical resources. Although not conclusive, sources close to the investigation say, this points to a government intelligence agency or a well-organized underground group as sponsor.

Curtis Winsor Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, said that Nicaragua's Sandinist government is the logical author of the crime. But some of Mr. Pastora's associates have suggested the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Still others have argued that the bomber was working for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a rival anti-Sandinist group that, at CIA urging, was seeking an alliance that Mr. Pastora would not accept.

Mr. Pastora, now recovered from burns suffered in the bombing, has publicly blamed the CIA. Just as publicly, however, he has suggested it could have been the Sandinists, rival guerrillas or colleagues with whom he was feuding.

Some Costa Rican investigators have privately undermined two elements they say suggest Nicaraguan intelligence's involvement. First are reports from undisclosed sources that the assassin left Costa Rica overland for Nicaragua the

day after the explosion. And they say the method used resembled an earlier attempt to assassinate Mr. Pastora, which has been privately attributed by Costa Rican officials to Sandinist intelligence agents.

In that attempt on June 29, 1983, a Nicaraguan was killed and a second was injured when a bomb they were carrying on the way to a meeting with Mr. Pastora exploded prematurely.

Investigators say those leads are little more than informed speculation. Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, Costa Rica's recently dismissed public security minister, has acknowledged that the authorities moved too slowly to detain witnesses after the blast.

The man posing as Mr. Hansen had left the riverside shack, just inside the Nicaraguan border, moments before the bomb exploded. He was among the first to climb into a boat taking wounded to nearby Ciudad Quesada in Costa Rica, according to reporters on the scene, although he was only slightly wounded.

At a hospital, he was treated for minor cuts on the right forearm and left upper arm, doctors recorded. It was there that news photographers took the pictures that the Costa Rican authorities and news agencies have distributed throughout the world.

During his overnight stay, he described the bombing scene in an interview with Radio Cima of Ciudad Quesada, and asked nurses whether a woman had come asking for him. The next morning he went by taxi to San Jose with Peter Torbjornsson, a Swedish television producer with whom he had traveled in search of Mr. Pastora in previous weeks.

The two arrived at the Gran Via Hotel, then Mr. Torbjornsson went to a San Jose hotel, while the man calling himself Mr. Hansen paid his hotel bill and dropped out of sight.

Analysis of the interview tape indicates that his Spanish was native, despite his claim to be Danish and efforts to fake an accent.

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Despite Qualms Over a Jailed Leader, Uruguay Parties File Candidate Lists

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service
MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay's political parties have completed filing their lists of candidates for a Nov. 25 election that is designed to end 11 years of military rule.

The closing of the registers at midnight Monday ended months of political intrigue in which the armed forces secured the participation of the two major parties despite the jailing of the National Party's leader. This political coup has been likened by some here to having elections in the United States with the Democratic Party's candidate behind bars.

The two major parties have set up their campaigns around the issue of the military's control of the elections.

The National Party's candidate, Alberto Saenz de Zamaran, said that if his party won he would call for new elections to permit the party's jailed leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, to run.

Julio M. Sanguinetti, the candidate of the other major party, the Colorado, said that without an agreement with the military there would be no elections. He argued that his main opponent's proposal to have a transitional government would be destabilizing.

The agreement with the military calls for an armed forces advisory council and a transitional set of laws. Initially, the military sought a more permanent role in any future government. Although there are factions within each party that oppose the agreement, only the National Party opposed the agreement as a party.

Foreign diplomats and political analysts said the outcome of the elections depended on whether the majority of the voters believed the elections would end military rule and on whether they believed the armed forces would honor its part of the agreement. If so, the vote would favor the Colorados, they said.

But they said that if the voters wanted to demonstrate to the generals that they could not control the elections, the vote would favor the National Party.

At present, government officials and politicians agree that the election is a tossup. In the last elections in 1971, the Colorados won 41 per-

cent of the vote, the National Party 40 percent, and the Broad Front, a coalition of left-of-center parties, 18 percent.

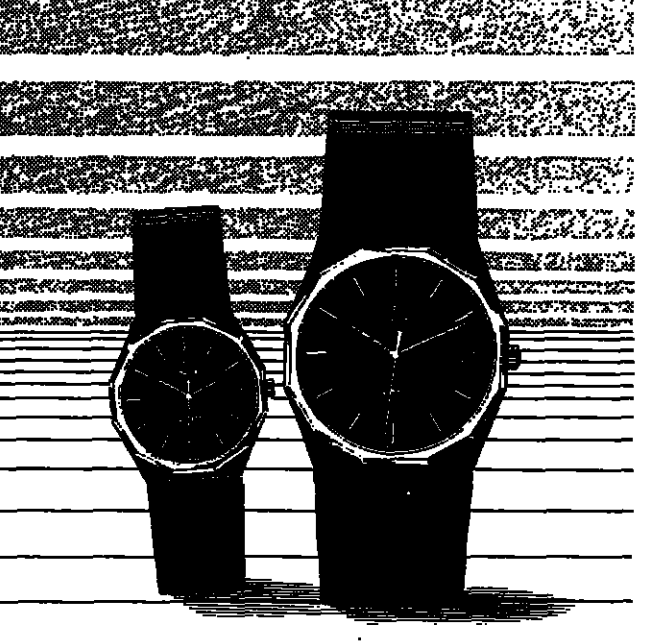
Uruguay became a military dictatorship a decade ago after turmoil caused by the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement.

As the parties rushed to file their election slates, which include candidates for president, two houses of Congress, mayors and city council, about 150 supporters of Mr. Ferreira gathered Monday in the central plaza of this windy coastal city to protest his incarceration.

"These elections are not the elections we want," Mr. Zamaran said in an interview at the party's headquarters. If he won, he would need a two-thirds majority in Congress to call for new elections. His principal opponent, Mr. Sanguinetti, has said his party would not support such an initiative.

Mr. Sanguinetti said that his party made the best agreement possible with the military and in a televised debate with Mr. Zamaran on Sunday, he chastised his opponent for naivete.

The impasse was broken when the Broad Front and other smaller parties agreed to take part.



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Firepower, Politics and Intense Heat Are All Factors in Iran-Iraq Standoff

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The conflict between Iraq and Iran has settled into a war of attrition in the muggy summer heat, with small patrols from each side probing a no-man's-land to spot targets for sporadic artillery fire, according to American military analysts.

The analysts, with access to the best information available here on the war, say they see no signs of a long-awaited Iranian offensive. Moreover, they agree with an assessment by the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Iran would be defeated if it attacked Iraq, Iraq started the war four years ago next month.

The analysts say that if Iran were

to throw all of its 500,000 soldiers against well-prepared Iraqi defenses and an Iraqi advantage in firepower and armor, it would risk having its army destroyed.

The Iraqis are well-fortified in earth bunkers, with a swamp on the right flank and a flooded marsh on the left. Those defenses would channel Iranian forces into the most heavily fortified Iraqi positions and fields of fire.

Now, Iraqi patrols cross the Shatt-al-Arab channel and the Tigris River, their front line, into the six-mile-wide (10-kilometer-wide) no-man's-land and occasionally spot Iranian troops and call in artillery fire on them. The analysts say both sides seem to be avoiding ci-

vilian targets, as they agreed they would.

The Iraqis have kept their tanks and mechanized infantry in reserve about 20 miles behind the front line, ready to use them if the Iraqis should attack.

The analysts say that, beyond the artillery fire and the patrolling, the Iraqis continue to train their soldiers in individual and small-unit combat. But they had little measure of the morale of an army that has suffered 220,000 dead and wounded in the four years of the war.

A Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report made public Monday noted speculation that "there is a reservoir of resentment among the professional Iraqi military" over President Saddam Hussein's conduct of the war.

The report said that the Iraqi leader, "who is not a military man, reportedly imagines himself to be a master strategist." More resentment was said to have been caused by Mr. Hussein's execution of officers he deemed responsible for military setbacks.

On the Iranian side, an army of 500,000 soldiers, about the same size as that in Iraq, has been training hard as individuals and in small units, until recently, the analysts say. Many had been rushed to the front without military training, they say.

But that training has slackened off, the analysts say, for reasons they could only guess. The heat has been regularly higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), which may have caused officers to ease up. Training also consumes fuel and ammunition.

Iraq Denies Hijacking Role

Iraq denied Iranian assertions that two Iraqi fighter planes were involved in the hijacking of an Iran Air jet with more than 200 people on board, Reuters reported Wednesday from Baghdad.

A government spokesman said the plane was hijacked to Kuwait while it was over Iran, that Kuwait barred it from landing and that the pilot asked for permission to land in Iraq. Kuwaiti officials confirmed that Kuwait barred the plane and also said that no Iraqi fighter planes were involved in the incident.

The passengers aboard the hijacked jet were freed after the plane landed near Baghdad, officials said. The hijackers, an Iranian man and woman in their 20s, said they commandeered the plane to focus attention on "oppression" in their homeland.



FINAL TROOPING — Sefton, a cavalry horse who was badly wounded in an Irish Republican Army bombing in Hyde Park two years ago, takes a last salute from the Queen's Household Cavalry in London on Wednesday as he retires after 15 years. The horse, who returned to duty after recovering from his wounds, is to stay at a rest farm.

Israelis Ease Travel for Arab Pilgrims

Thousands of Moslems Go to Mecca by Way of Jordan

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — A line of empty Jordanian buses appeared from the low, barren hills to the east shortly after 7 A.M. The vehicles circled the sprawling concrete processing center at the Allenby Bridge, then parked side by side in a long row but leaving every other space empty.

Soon, more buses came from the west. These, full of white-robed Israeli Arabs, were directed into the spaces between the Jordanian vehicles.

Then porters scrambled onto the roofs of the Israeli buses and began transferring luggage to the Jordanian ones. There would be no customs inspection. Arabic-speaking Israeli border officials assured the passengers. And if they would wait

patiently for a few minutes while their identity cards and special green permits were checked and approved, they, too, could change buses and be on their way, headed through Jordan toward the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Then somebody remembered the sign that the Israeli occupation authorities had prepared for the occasion. Two soldiers were ordered to put it up on the building. "To the Pilgrims Going to Mecca — Welcome," it said in Arabic.

Arabs from all over the world were heading for Mecca on pilgrimage but none had embarked on an excursion politically more bizarre than these Israeli Arabs, gathered at the main crossing point between Jordan and the West Bank territory that Jordan lost to Israel in the Six-Day War of 1967.

About 2,100 Israeli citizens, whose loyalty their government considers questionable at best, were getting privileged treatment from the Israeli government as they left on a visit of nearly four weeks to "sacred territory."

"Go in peace and return in peace," Benjamin Goor-Aryeh, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's adviser on Arab affairs, told the first busload of pilgrims to cross the single-lane bridge.

"Inshallah" — "God willing" — responded the pilgrims, who had come from the village of Tayiba in the Galilee region.

Islam requires that the faithful make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once during their lifetime, if possible. But for nearly 30 years after Israel's formation as a state, Israeli Arabs could not go there.

The Saudi government forbade it lest such permission be interpreted as tacit recognition of Israel. In 1977, with King Hussein of Jordan acting as an intermediary, the Saudis relented and Israeli Arabs were allowed to make the hajj, as the Islamic pilgrimage is called, for the first time since 1948.

"We were thrilled," said Abdul-Kareem Kasseh, a Tayiba native who was on his sixth hajj.

To get around Saudi sensitivity about Israeli passports, the pilgrims leave their Israeli papers at the Israeli border post and travel on special Jordanian documents. They retrieve their Israeli passports on the return trip.

About 16,000 Israeli Arabs have made the pilgrimage since 1978, according to Mr. Goor-Aryeh. Thousands more have gone from the occupied territories — the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. However, Israeli officials estimate that only about half the usual number of pilgrims will go to Mecca this year from Israel and the territories.

"It's the money," Mr. Kasseh replied when asked why only 152 Tayiba villagers were traveling this year instead of the usual 200. Israeli Arabs must pay for their trips in Jordanian dinars and the Israeli shekel has lost value against the dinar.

Some applicants are denied Israeli permits to make the trip for security reasons. Mr. Goor-Aryeh said, but he insisted that there had only been a handful of such cases this year. However, security is clearly a concern.

"Come and see with your own eyes how we're received back," suggested a pilgrim who has made the trip before. "They check even a man's mouth on the way back," another said. "Even gifts for the children they break."

"When they come back, it's different, because they're returning from enemy country," Mr. Goor-Aryeh said, adding that the stringent security checks upon re-entry will be easier for them this year because the pilgrims will be broken up into smaller groups.

Mr. Goor-Aryeh said the government also gives returning pilgrims a dispensation from normal regulations so they can bring back water from the Well of Zamzam, which Moslems consider holy, and special foods.

Procedures are different for Arabs from the occupied West Bank, who carry Jordanian passports. They are processed normally through the Allenby Bridge Center, which means more searches, more questions and more hassle.

Explosion in Bengal Kills 8

United Press International

NEW DELHI — An explosion in a fireworks factory killed eight persons and injured seven Tuesday in the eastern state of West Bengal, police said Wednesday.

Split Among Muslims Has Malaysia on Edge

Demands by Fundamentalists Seen As Threatening Country's Stability

By Kenneth L. Whiting
Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Growing pressure on the government from Islamic fundamentalists troubles Malaysia, which was originally designed as a model of communal tolerance.

About half of the 14 million people are ethnic Malays, almost all of them followers of the mainstream Sunni branch of Islam. Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the country's constitution and Islam is the official religion.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's administration is controlled by religious and racial moderates through the ruling United Malay National Organization.

The party's leaders are being criticized by a fundamentalist minority that rejects the government as final arbiter on correct Islamic practices. Non-Malays, on the other hand, fear the increasing power of Islam in their country.

University students now must take a course in Islam. Other religious need official permission to build new houses of worship. The sale of Bibles printed in Malay is banned. A government-backed Islamic bank opened last year and an Islamic insurance company is planned for 1985.

Religious zeal is seen as an obstacle to official efforts to move Malays into the mainstream of economic and business life, dominated by the British in colonial days and by the Chinese minority now.

A "new economic policy" initiated after Malay-Chinese riots in May 1969 calls for at least 30 percent of corporate shareholdings to be in the hands of Bumiputras, literally "sons of the soil," most of them ethnic Malays.

Some Muslim fundamentalists reject that concept and urge Malays to shun material things and concentrate on preparing for the hereafter.

Moderate Malay leaders express private fears that extremists, with strong rural support, are forcing the government to inject the Koran increasingly into laws and public policy.

Western diplomats agree, saying the government is constantly pres-

sured to reaffirm its Islamic and pro-Arab credentials.

The red-carpet welcome given Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, during a July visit was cited as one example.

Another was a request to sponsors of the touring New York Philharmonic to drop a piece subtitled "A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra" by Ernest Bloch, a Jewish composer, from its program during scheduled performances in Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 2 and 3.

Orchestra members and American Jewish leaders protested. The orchestra cancelled the Malaysian visit and added Thailand to its Asian itinerary.

"We have every right to consider our own sensitivities as much as we have to consider that of others," Mr. Mahathir said.

The government is preparing a "white paper" on the activities of extremist Muslim groups that is likely to be issued in October, according to one official source.

Officials already have announced plans to introduce legislation to control the sale, distribution and possession of tape recordings that carry religious messages.

The move is seen by Western diplomats as an attempt to curb distribution of religious sermons and speeches by the opposition party, Islam Semalaysia, known as PAS. Some party extremists have in recent years advocated Iranian-style revolutionary tactics to bring fundamentalist Islamic rule to Malaysia.

Three PAS members were seized on July 10, under strict internal security laws, on suspicion of fomenting disunity, especially among Malays and Muslims, according to a police statement.

The security law is usually used to detain suspected Communists but recently has been applied to religious fundamentalists. Musa Hitam, the deputy prime minister, has repeatedly warned extremist Islamic groups that the government will not hesitate to deal with them under terms of the security laws.

He said, in a recent speech, "All races have to realize that the situation is sensitive where racial integration is concerned, as the balance can be easily upset."

China Tells Lonely Hearts Over 30 To Be Less Choosy in Picking Mate

BEIJING — China's Communist Party newspaper, as part of a party campaign to encourage marriage by single persons over 30, is urging them to be less particular about prospective mates.

In a commentary, the People's Daily said Wednesday that 74,600 people over 30 in the Beijing area wanted to get married but have not. "Almost all the men," it said, "insist that their wives have the face of an actress, the figure of an athlete, the attitude of a waitress, the voice of an announcer and the culinary skills of a chef."

Women, it said, also set their sights too high, wanting "tall, educated, talented professionals" that "can only be found in some dream world."

During the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, many young people were sent to the countryside to work in the fields and did not get married. It is unusual in China for women older than 25 and men older than 27 not to be married.

Tamils Shifting Support To Sri Lankan Militants

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Popular support in Sri Lanka's northern province of Jaffna is gradually moving from the main political party representing Tamil separatism toward militant groups committed to terrorism, according to Appapillai Amirthalingam, the secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

"We cannot say that it is going out of our hands," said Mr. Amirthalingam, whose party has advocated a separate nation for the Tamil minority by nonviolent methods, "but definitely the militants are more assertive now and in the forefront of the struggle."

Civil rights workers, intellectuals and government employees in Jaffna province say reports of attacks on civilians by government troops have deepened support for the extremists, who say they will never accept a negotiated settlement. Most of the troops are members of the country's Sinhalese majority.

Mr. Amirthalingam said many young Tamils were also upset by his party's participation in talks with the government of President Junius R. Jayawardene on a constitutional settlement.

Members of the Tamil United Liberation Front have been barred from holding elective office because the constitution requires that members of Parliament swear an oath of loyalty to the unity of the country.

"We are being driven to the wall," said Rajendran Yarmuthu, who identified himself as a Tamil doctor. He was speaking to a reporter at the fishing village of Valvedditturai, where residents reported that troops had burned homes and stores after a terrorist bomb killed several soldiers on Aug. 11. Navy gunboats were also said to have fired upon the hamlet.

Lalith Athulathmudali, the Sri Lankan minister of security affairs, has denied the charges against the troops. He accused the villagers at Valvedditturai of setting their own homes ablaze.

A senior government minister, however, acknowledged that troops were responsible for the fires and had also attacked the port town of Mannar. He said that 33 soldiers

had been arrested for their involvement in the violence.

The Valvedditturai incidents were said to have occurred during a major offensive by troops aimed at smashing the terrorist movement. At least 100 people are said to have died in the incidents, nearly half of them civilians. At least 600 young Tamils from the northern province have been rounded up for questioning by security forces.

Many Sinhalese fear that escalating violence in the north could touch off an Indian invasion. They are not assured by statements by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India that her country has no wish to intervene militarily.

The Tamils are viewed as having strong ethnic, cultural and religious links with India, where they dominate the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

Official sources say talks between various political groups on Aug. 21 and 22 showed some progress on possible constitutional changes. The negotiations are based on a government proposal to create a second parliamentary chamber that would give Sri Lanka's minority groups better representation.

Number of Immigrants Settling in Israel Drops

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Jewish immigration to Israel fell sharply in the first six months of this year, mainly because the nation's economy is worsening, a Jewish Agency official said.

The agency, which deals with Jewish immigration, produced figures this week showing that only 1,485 immigrants arrived from the United States in the first half of this year, 25 percent less than same period last year.

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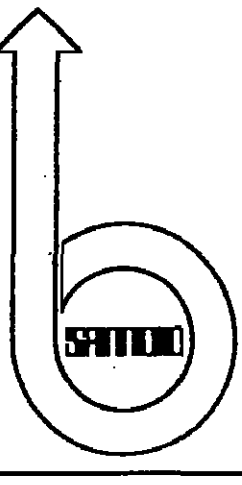
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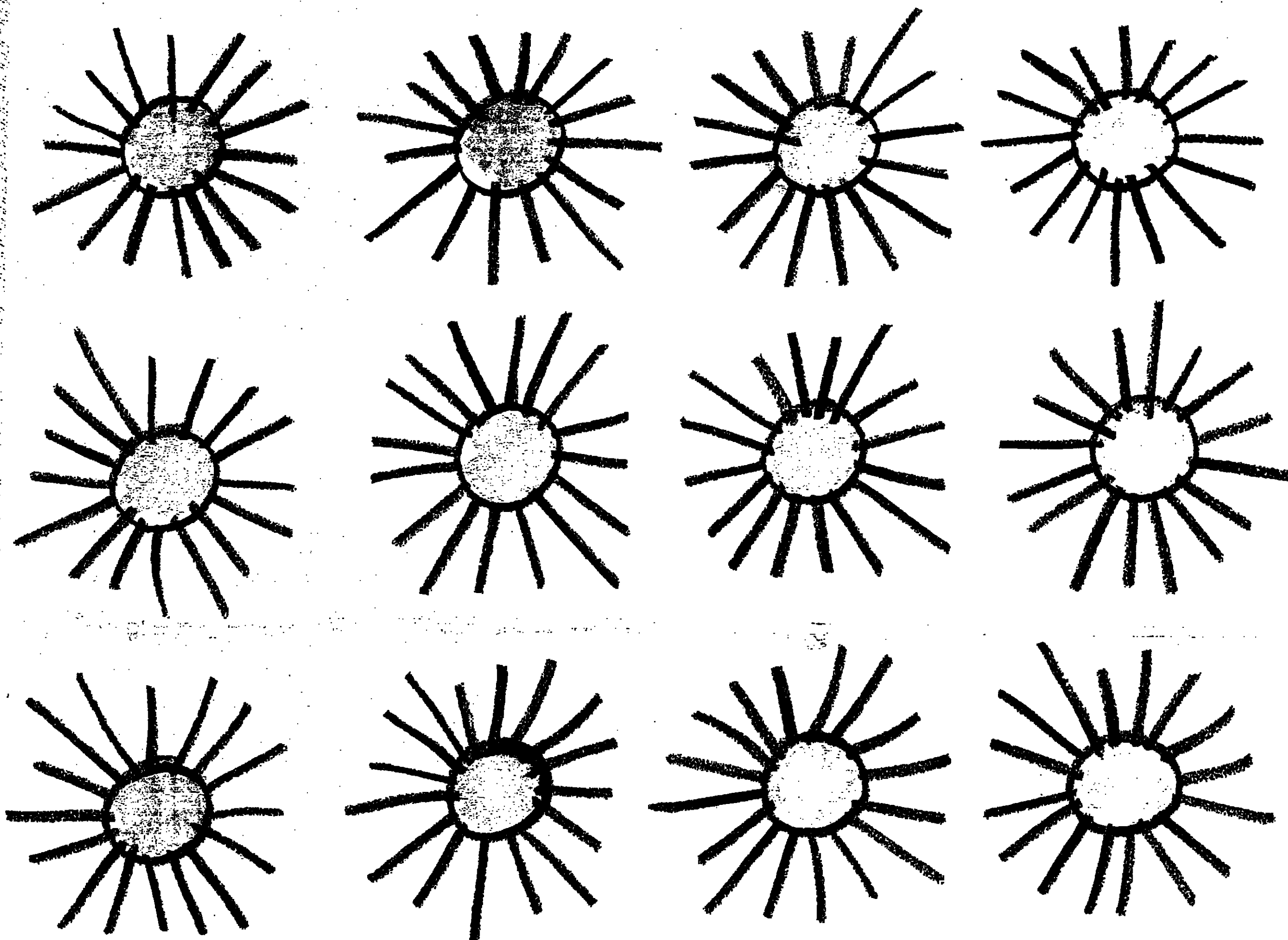
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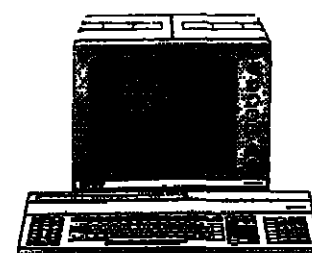
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Dithering in Jerusalem

It is the sixth week since the Israeli elections, and still a government cannot be formed. No emergency laws, but the delay is embarrassing. One line of analysis is that the country is split evenly on the big security issues and therefore can only proceed by inches on consensus economic issues; this is the rationale for the current effort to form a "national unity" government in Jerusalem. Another line is that the electorate, justifiably fed up with the parties, has contrived the deadlock to chastise them and to deny all of them power.

The shortcomings of Israel's politicians and the splits in its social makeup are often cited as sources of its discomfiture. When the July elections produced neither clear winners nor clear losers, however, a more manageable villain was sought and found in the electoral system. Certainly that system wreaks mischief. A party gaining merely 1 percent of the vote wins a seat in the Knesset. Neither of the two largest parties, Likud and Labor, has ever had anything close to a majority, which means powerful bargaining leverage for small parties organized around single issues or fringe figures. But the small parties are straining to keep the big ones from getting into a position where they could, say, raise the Knesset threshold to 3 percent of the popular vote, or 5. Electoral reform seems more a political scientist's dream than a politician's quick relief.

In Israel there is a standoff on security issues. Tragically, in the area as a whole there

is little sign of early progress in extending Arab-Israeli peace. In these circumstances some Israelis lean to the idea of taking a kind of foreign policy holiday and working together on their economic woes. The idea has merit, but it requires agreement on economic strategy and on sharing the burdens of change. For a measure of the difficulty, try to imagine Republicans and Democrats agreeing now on an American economic plan.

More to the point, try to imagine Republicans and Israelis agreeing on an Israeli economic plan. The State Department, frustrated on the Middle East foreign policy front, has turned to contemplating ways to help Israel tackle its admittedly great economic crisis. A trade-off of extra American aid for Israeli reform — an austerity program plus Reagan-type structural change — is contemplated.

But would it end up meaning anything more than open-ended U.S. subsidies? (Some Israeli officials talk of requesting \$5 billion in aid, double the current figure, next year.) Does America really want to insert itself that much deeper into the life of a country with which it already has exceedingly complex ties? If U.S. aid is to be tied to Israeli policy, why not tie it to Israeli foreign policy, which is more appropriate and urgently an American concern? Israel's first need is not American aid-cum-pressure on the economy. It is a government of its own that works.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Helsinki and Sakharov

It is no accident, to use a comradely locution, that videotapes have reached the West purporting to show Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, in good health. Soviet leaders pretend indifference to protests against the mistreatment of the couple, but it is just that — a pretense. Only the gravest concern, you may be sure, caused them to make such films available in the West, reportedly through Victor Louis, the Soviet operative who often serves as unofficial press broker for the KGB.

This is as close as the Soviet Union has come to acknowledging the world's concern over the Sakharovs. Some footage was apparently filmed in July, without the knowledge of the Nobel laureate and his ailing wife. The tapes may well be calculated to offset the reports that, Miss Bonner was recently tried for "slandering" the state and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

In any case, this Soviet response is reason

enough not to end agitation over the Sakharovs or the thousands of dissenters wasting in jails and mental hospitals for the crime of free thought. Agitation matters, and not even the fastness of the Kremlin is wholly soundproof.

The Helsinki accords make nonsense of the Soviet claim that denying the Sakharovs a decent exit is a purely internal affair. The essence of the Helsinki deal was that the West would recognize the postwar boundaries in Europe in exchange for the Communist nations' promise to permit a freer movement of people and ideas. Since May, Andrei Sakharov has put his health at risk to protest Moscow's refusal to let his wife seek medical treatment abroad. The taped and suspect Soviet response does nothing to excuse that central cruelty.

It may take a still louder clamor before this policy is reversed. Release of the KGB's home movies confirms that someone is listening.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Anderson for Mondale

Four years ago nearly six million Americans voted for John Anderson for president. When he announced on Monday his intention to endorse Walter Mondale, he was dismissed by the Reagan-Bush press secretary, James Lake, as "nobody — he's not a factor."

Mr. Anderson has not in fact been a major participant in debates on public policy during the last three years; the National Union Party that he says he is forming is not running any major candidates or raising much money. He cannot turn over to the Democrats the \$7.8 million in federal funds he would have been entitled to if he had chosen to run for president this year, and he does not claim to be delivering single-handedly many of the votes he received in 1980 to the Mondale-Ferraro ticket.

But Mr. Anderson's endorsement is not without some meaning in the history of both parties. When he ran for the Republican nomination in 1980, he may have been the last of the old moderate-to-liberal wing of his party to do so. He criticized candidate Reagan's tax cut and proposals for defense spending and budget balancing ("You can only do it with mirrors") and cautioned against an overly assertive foreign policy. For a moment he looked like an authentic contender; he came close to winning a couple of primaries. The endorsement passed quickly, as the solid majority of the Republican primary voters coalesced around Ronald Reagan. Mr. Anderson, who saw himself as the latest in a line going back to Willie Dewey, Eisenhower and Nelson Rockefeller, continued his candidacy as an independent.

You could say this voyage shows that the Republican Party has shifted to the right. But you will get a better picture if you reflect on how the issues have shifted. The liberal Republicanism of the 1940s and '50s consisted of an acceptance of the New Deal and an endorsement of an interventionist rather than isolationist foreign policy. Liberal Republicans argued that these policies, initiated by Democrats, could be better administered by Republicans. But since the 1960s everyone accepts the New Deal (the Reagan budget cuts have denied it far less than some Reaganites would like), and the foreign policy debate has moved to different issues from those that separated Thomas Dewey from Robert Taft.

In the 1940s and '50s there were still chasms between Democrats and liberal Republicans. Liberal Republicans were enthusiasts for civil rights, but most Democrats, in deference to their Southern brethren, were not; Democrats and their union allies favored a bigger government than most liberal Republicans. But these issues, too, were largely settled in the 1960s, and now there is little that separates such Republicans from most Democrats.

So it surprises almost no one when Mr. Anderson, a Republican congressman for 20 years and one of his party's leaders in the House, supports Mr. Mondale. Incumbent Republicans of similar stripe are constrained from doing the same, though some would like to. But the constituency they symbolize has long since moved into the Democratic ranks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Rash Tyro in Pyongyang?

[North Korean President] Kim Il Sung is anxious to have his son take over while he himself is still healthy and competent so that he can look after Kim Jong Il for at least several years. He wants to prevent a situation in which his son would be overthrown in a power struggle similar to those that followed the deaths of Stalin and Mao Zedong.

We in the South are very concerned about the moves to establish a dynasty in the North. They would undoubtedly have a great impact

on the stability of the Korean peninsula. Some foreign observers believe that North Korea under Kim Jong Il would gradually shift toward Chinese-style pragmatism and acceptance of peaceful coexistence with the South. That may be a long-term prospect, but we have no doubt that the junior Kim, who can boast of no genuine "revolutionary accomplishments," will attempt to solidify his power by more vigorously pushing for a revolution in South Korea. We are concerned that this may lead to adventurist acts against the South.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

FROM OUR AUG. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Albanians Resist Turkish Rule
BELGRADE — The situation in the north of Albania is alarming. Combats are continual, cannon and machine guns being employed. Many Albanians have been killed and wounded between Ipek and Berate. The Bougova peoples refuse to submit, and several combats have resulted, with Hakiy Bey and Djafar Bey commanding the Turkish troops. At the same time fighting has taken place for three days between Turks and Montenegrins on the frontier at Berate, the losses being heavy on both sides. Fourteen officers, all of Albanian origin, were arrested and imprisoned last week. They were found in possession of papers which showed they were implicated in an attempt to establish autonomy in Albania.

1934: Upton Sinclair Is Nominated
SAN FRANCISCO — In one of the most amazing political upsets ever recorded in this state or in the nation, Upton Sinclair, for years regarded as the most "dangerous" and radical figure to appear before the public eye, won the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Socialist author, who deserted the Socialist party to register as a Democrat, hailed his nomination as a victory for the New Deal. "It means," he said, predicting his election in November, "that not only is California going to have a share in the New Deal, but it is going to come into line with the national New Deal by ending the absurd situation in which funds of the New Deal are being used by a reactionary administration to wreck the New Deal."

Why Rawlings Deserves Help

By Margaret A. Novicki

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — Committed to a redistribution of political and economic power, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings admits that the priority in Ghana must be rehabilitation of the economy. But the payoff for biting the economic bullet is a IMF is painfully slow in coming, and the weight of the austerity measures falls most heavily on the already bowed shoulders of his prime constituency, the urban poor — in higher prices, restricted availability of consumer goods and a daily wage that has little relation to the cost of living.

Mr. Rawlings admits that Ghanaians have seen little material improvement in their daily lives in the last two years and are unlikely to see it for some time, given the advanced stage of the illness. Even the smallest upturn remains hostage to weather and, due to the critical need for foreign exchange, to donors' generosity.

Despite the visible signs of hardship — gasoline lines that snake along the run-down capital's potholed streets, electricity shortages, shops with near-empty shelves — Mr. Rawlings exhorts Ghanaians to mobilize for the long haul. "Without hard work and a substantial effort to produce more, no economic plans, fiscal measures or external financing can do more than provide temporary relief," he has warned.

Amid the food and employment crisis, his appeal to Ghanaians to leave "parasitic urban areas" and go back to the land to grow food is being heard. The economic program's emphasis on self-reliance and increased productivity, says a Western diplomat, is strikingly in tune with the messages of the two blueprints for Africa's economic development, the World Bank's Berg report and the Organization of African Unity's Lagos plan. But despite the well-intentioned long-term goals, the government's redressment efforts will continue to be undercut by the sheer difficulty of everyday survival — until the benefits of the cure can be felt in a living wage.

Coinciding with the reordering of economic

priorities are cautious steps toward political liberalization. Groundwork has been laid for the formation of a "Representative National Assembly," the culmination of Mr. Rawlings' efforts to build "democracy from the bottom up."

The ruling Provisional National Defense Council, which Mr. Rawlings chairs, has been enlarged with the addition of a former appeals court justice, D.F. Annan, and the Nkrumah government minister of social justice, Susanna Alhassan. Ghana's borders with its eastern and western neighbors have recently been opened. The curfew in place since the 1981 coup has been lifted. Fences are gradually being mended with the professional classes, the churches and traditional rulers who felt threatened by the regime's revolutionary goals.

Politics aside, however, the government's economic pragmatism and the international support it has won seem to have convinced many skeptics that Africa's black star may at last have a chance to shine again.

At his summer quarters in the 17th-century Danish slave-traders' fortress that serves as the seat of government, the chairman of the provisional National Defense Council regularly works until dawn. The strains of leadership, two and a half years into the "National Democratic Revolution," have begun to show. Mr. Rawlings, 37, is frustrated both with "radicals" who feel the pace of change is too slow and with the "elite minority" who cling to their privileges and "evade their tax and social obligations with impunity."

While he himself is a product of Ghana's middle-class — educated at the elite Achimota secondary school and the Teshie military academy — his vision of Ghana's future, a commitment to individual accountability, and his championing of the underdog have earned him the respect and loyalty of the working classes.

The Ghanaian experiment is at a critical stage. Watching from the sidelines, to see if it will succeed, are governments that fear the domestic



Drawing by Loris.

repercussions of IMF cures for their own ailing economies; neighbors who view with apprehension the political precedent that Mr. Rawlings set (it has been reproduced in other West African capitals during the past year); and Western donors who after more than a decade are gingerly reopening aid lines.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are clearly hoping the experiment works. Ghana's success or failure will have far-reaching implications for their policies in sub-Saharan Africa.

Officials of the World Bank plan to make a strong case for increased assistance when they convene the next donors' meeting at the end of the year. Any hard-won improvements in the Ghanaian economy could be jeopardized by insufficient financial largesse, and by another year of below-average rainfall.

And although the Rawlings political agenda may be eyed with consternation in some quarters, the domestic stability needed to allow the economic reforms to bear fruit is clearly in the long-term interests of donors, creditors and the Ghanaian people alike.

The writer, editor of the bimonthly Africa Report, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

In Africa as Elsewhere, Democracy Leaves the Shadows

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The most noteworthy event in black Africa in the last month has been Upper Volta's decision to change its name to Bourkina Fasso. In the Western press no one has been blurt, but the implication in the space given this small piece of news seems to be: "There they go again — democracy is for the birds in Africa; they're turning their backs on every good thing the British and French bequeathed them, even their name."

Africa may well be going through a bad period, but there is no good reason to lose hope. Botswana has kept its democracy intact for a generation. Senegal is becoming increasingly democratic; and in Nigeria, with one-fourth of black Africa's population, the January coup that overthrew a four-year democratic experiment is increasingly deplored. South America, let us not forget, had only two democracies as recently as seven years ago — and now democracy is the majority religion.

Wheels can turn fast. It is amazing how rapidly the relatively recent Western concept of democracy has spread. There are, in the Third World, as many people under democratic rule — and a greater number of democracies — than in Western Europe and North America.

The push to democracy seems to have become unstoppable. Raymond Gastil of Freedom House, who monitors every perceptible shift in democracy's fortunes, says democracy will spread all over the world within a century — barring a world war.

While the tradition of democracy is rooted in the Greek city-states, it is, in its present manifestation, a relatively modern phenomenon. As recently as the 18th century the degree of democracy in Britain and France was equivalent to coun-

tries such as Mexico and Turkey today. In Britain, only one-sixth of adult males had the vote in the 1830s. In 1867, the figure rose to one-third. In France, universal male suffrage was established in 1875, but writers could still be imprisoned for their opinions.

Interestingly, in the mid-18th century, the American colonies were more democratic than Britain, and it was the threat to their political freedoms by the reimposition of British parliamentary rule that precipitated the secession. By the 1770s

the percentage of white males eligible to vote was as high as 80 percent in parts of New England.

Outside the Western world at that time there is minimal evidence of anything resembling a predictable rule of law or of individual rights to conscience. There were, in the Islamic countries, sophisticated legal systems and courts, but those were seldom, if ever, able to shield citizens from the arbitrary acts of government.

Outside of Europe democracy pushed out during the 19th century

into the British colonies and the former Spanish colonies in Latin America. Universal male suffrage came to Canada, Australia and New Zealand before it reached Britain.

In Iran, in the early 20th century, the monarchy retreated briefly to a constitutional role. In Egypt, by 1923, there was universal suffrage and a Parliament with considerable power. In Latin America, democracy failed more often than it succeeded, but certain traditions became established — the independence of religion, the legitimacy of democratic institutions and the rights to free assembly and a free press.

The rise of fascism in Europe slowed the process, but the push to democracy recovered rapidly after World War II. India became democratic and has remained so. Since the 1960s the momentum has increased. In the West, women were given the vote in Switzerland, and the United States removed impediments to enfranchising blacks. Spain, Portugal and Greece threw off military dictatorships. In the communist world the first glimmers of democratic light could be seen in Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and China. Progress, while uneven, appears to be forward.

There are formidable challenges to be overcome. Communism, radical Islamism and modern authoritarianism are ever-present dangers. But viewed on a continuum of 200 years, progress appears rapid, the appeal able to transcend cultures.

If there is a single reason for democracy's continuing attractiveness it must be the spread of education. As long as this is not stymied and the world is not convulsed by war, Mr. Gastil's prediction of a near-democratic world within a century appears to stand a chance of realization.

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Free to Eat And Argue, Not to Leer

By Carl Rudbeck

STOCKHOLM — To the dismay of office Casanovas, the women's caucus of Sweden's Social Democratic Party has introduced a proposition calling for erotic-free zones. These are not specially designated areas where anything goes. Erotic-free zones would be places, such as the office, where winking, leering and pinching are banned. The proposition has been met with ridicule in some quarters.

But the socialist evening paper *Aftonbladet*, defending the proposition, argued that the absence of regulations governing private relations does not imply freedom for the individual, but rather a burden that should be relieved by the state.

The growing infringement on indi-

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM

vidual liberties has been at the center of political debate here all summer.

With the Riksdag still in recess, politicians have passed aside pressing issues such as the budget deficit and the uninvited Soviet submarines that have been visiting Swedish waters. Enervated, perhaps, by the rainier-than-usual summer, the political parties have spent their time beating each other on ideological issues.

Such issues, particularly those dealing with individual liberties and the powers of the state, may play an important role in next year's election.

More and more Swedes feel that the governing Social Democratic Party, while starting from the best of intentions, has created a society in which the private citizen is crushed by a gargantuan public sector that is becoming increasingly less efficient, partly because of the mighty trade unions. (The unions recently prevented police from working overtime on a weekend to investigate a murder.)

The retired but still widely influential Conservative Party leader, Gösta Bohman, made the startling assertion that individual liberty and economic and physical security may have very little to do with each other. If freedom consists mainly of having an occupation and enough to eat, Mr. Bohman argued, then prisoners in Swedish jails are free.

Mr. Bohman's idea provoked the immediate wrath of Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who holds the unofficial title of "minister of freedom." Mr. Carlsson, who is generally considered the voice of Prime Minister Olof Palme, accused the Conservatives of cynical extremism and of posing a threat to democracy.

The content of this discussion is probably less significant than the fact that it is taking place now. It underlines the polarization of the political climate in Sweden, where middle-of-the-road parties look increasingly like endangered species. The center cannot hold.

All political parties are being forced to take into account the growing discontent of ordinary Swedish voters. It is not only the few remaining millionaires who grumble at the record levels of taxation; ordinary wage earners do so as well.

Traditional conservatives and influential former socialist thinkers are voicing concern about new laws that give the state the right to enter private homes on the mere suspicion of tax evasion — or to interrogate schoolchildren on the conjugal habits of their parents.

The Conservatives, whose party is by far the largest opposition group, are cashing in on the discontent of Swedes who do not usually vote for them; it is no longer uncommon for workers to vote for non-socialist parties. And the Social Democrats now have staunch supporters not only on the factory floor but also in the public sector, which would be cut drastically if the opposition had its way.

All of this, of course, is a sign of Sweden's continuing affluence. Visiting foreigners who have heard that the celebrated Swedish model is crumbling are astonished at the still relatively high living standard. Sweden affords the luxury of ideological debates about individual liberty because they do not have to face real problems such as poverty.

When the average Swedish proletarian has a Volvo in his garage and a color television and video-cassette recorder in his living room, it is hard to rouse him with the old socialist slogans about the capitalist bogymen out to exploit him.

Sweden is no longer quite the same quiet country of placid consensus.

International Herald Tribune.

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'Voluntary' Quotas on Steel Sales to U.S. Won't Help

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The administration plans to solve the political problem over the steel import question by trying to persuade major Third World exporters to place "voluntary limits" on their steel sales to the United States.

The administration's tactic would be to warn countries such as Brazil and Mexico that unless they cooperated to provide some relief to the American industry, protectionist-minded Congress would take the matter into its own hands.

A final White House decision must be made by Sept. 24 on restrictions proposed by the U.S. International Trade Commission. The commission would subject 70 percent of all steel imports to quota limits and higher tariffs for the next five years.

What the White House seems to have in mind will solve no problems while making everybody unhappy. Just as "voluntary quotas" on Japanese cars raised costs to consumers, any new protectionist shield for the American steel industry would raise costs to steel users.

Yet, that will not be enough to satisfy the American industry or the steel union, which wants to go even beyond the ITC recommendations by capping imports, now about 25 percent, at 15 percent of the market.

To counter the well-financed lobbying of the industry and the United Steelworkers union, steel consumers and users are belatedly organizing to warn Mr. Reagan that any departure from his presumed "free-trade" trade policy would be a political and economic mistake.

The opposition to steel protectionism has not been as visible as it should have been. But as consumers' lobby, Consumers for World Trade, plans a statement to show widespread opposition among manufacturer, farmer, retailer, port interconnector, and export-import groups to any new limitation on steel imports.

If it believed its own free-trade rhetoric, the Reagan administration would have little excuse for drifting

into steel quotas, were it not for fears among some White House politicians that ignoring the industry's complaints would be costly in the presidential elections in November.

At the Republican Party nominating convention in Dallas, officials of the Steelworkers union said openly that if the Reagan administration responded to a union plea for relief, American officials would look for ways to weaken the Steelworkers' endorsement — implied by its membership in the AFL-CIO union federation — of Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate.

According to Edward Ball and Jim Smith of the Steelworkers union, 40,000 steel jobs have been lost in the last four years because of the import surge. "And 210,000 are at stake" because imported steel is "too cheap," 15 to 20 percent lower than in 1981.

They sought a meeting with Mr. Reagan, but had to settle for his campaign manager, Senator Paul Laxalt. Mr. Laxalt made no promises, saying

only that he was "sensitive to the problem." But the Republican platform's trade section, adopted before the union-Laxalt meeting, does a bit of double-talk, professing a commitment to open trade while calling for some protection of jobs in steel, textile, auto and related industries.

The industry and union prefer to assume that cheaper foreign steel is subsidized or "dumped" below actual cost of production. But some foreign countries have made fantastic strides in creating efficient steel facilities.

The South Korean steel trade association, for example, contends simply that it is better than anyone else at making steel. The cost of producing a ton of steel in South Korea is only \$297, the Koreans say, compared to \$482 in the United States, \$387 in Japan, and \$388 in West Germany.

The old American steel giants are clearly far behind, and slow to adopt new technology. Fred Lamesch, president of the American Institute for Imported Steel, says that as of the

The Law of Return

Regarding the report "Jews in U.S. Oppose Shift in Israeli Law" (Aug. 15) by Kenneth A. Briggs.

Demographic studies of world Jewry should be of interest to those "16 major American Jewish groups" who have protested a suggested change of Israel's law of return. Of the 13 million Jews in the world in 1980, 3.5 million lived in Israel. A 19-percent decline in the number of diaspora Jews is projected by the year 2000, mainly due to marriage out of the faith, with a rise to 4.5 million Jews in Israel, mainly as a result of the natural birth rate. The majority of world Jewry may live in Israel by the year 2025.

The present American Jewish intermarriage rate is about 40 percent. I see no signs of a revitalization of

diaspora Jewry or of increased emigration of Jews to Israel, so these trends can only increase.

Rather than protest from afar a projected change of law, an internal affair that Israelis have every right to address, I would suggest that American Jews pay more attention to what is happening on their home grounds.

BARUCH J. HURWICH
Jerusalem.

'Policy of Plunder'

Regarding the report "Marcos Reels as Failures Mount" by William Brangin (Aug. 15).

The correspondent is correct when he concludes that Ferdinand Marcos is a strident leader fighting to justify a government that is increasingly identified with failure. The Marcos regime, after all, reduced the Philip-

pines from its status as pacesetter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the 1960s to that of an economic basket case in the 1980s — and all under the cloak of anti-communism. But Mr. Marcos is also correct when he claims: "We have succeeded." The president instituted a deliberate policy of plunder to provide the economic underpinnings to ensure his perpetuity in authority.

The 6-percent negative growth rate that the Philippines is likely to register this year reflects

SCIENCE

In Brief

Implant Device Slows Racing Hearts

BOSTON (AP) — Racing hearts can be slowed to normal with bursts of electricity from tiny implanted devices, and researchers say such devices may someday be used routinely to prevent cardiac arrest.

The device, invented by Dr. Douglas P. Zipes of the Indiana University School of Medicine, is similar to a pacemaker, which speeds up the heart when it beats too slowly. However, there is no commercially available counterpart that slows the heart when it beats too fast, a condition that often precedes cardiac arrest.

New Language' Discovered in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil (UPI) — An anthropologist believes she has discovered a new language, spoken by Caribbean-origin blacks who arrived in Brazil during a 1930s gold rush and settled in the Amazon jungle.

Julietta de Andrade, vice president of the São Paulo Folklore Museum, said a language called Lango-Paina by its speakers is used by 25,000 blacks in towns and gold mining camps over a 1,200-mile (1,940-kilometer) stretch of the Brazilian Amazon. She said their French-sounding patois was gradually transformed through contact with Portuguese-speaking Brazilians "into something that sounds like a brand new language."

Oil-Eating Bacteria Function in Cold

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet scientists have bred a new form of oil-consuming bacteria capable of repairing environmental damage caused by spillage in the extreme cold of Siberia, Tass has reported.

A bacterial strain developed at laboratories in Novosibirsk is up to 100 times faster at eating up the oil than other strains. The bacteria also worked at minus 50 degrees centigrade (minus 58 Fahrenheit), Tass said. Grass could grow again in the area of the spill within 10 weeks, the agency said.

Environmental scientists have warned that extreme care is needed in the development of Siberia's resources to prevent damage to fragile ecology.

Biologists Work on 'Test-Tube Trees'

APPLETON, Wisconsin (NYT) — The adage that from little acorns do mighty oaks grow may have to be amended soon. Researchers attempting to bypass the acorn are trying to coax masses of tree cells suspended in a test tube to form an embryo, and eventually a tree.

Achieving this would allow scientists to produce "test-tube trees" from genetically engineered cells that have desirable traits added to their hereditary material. Dr. Dean Einspahr, at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin, said his lab has been trying to get loblolly pine cells to form an embryo in a test tube, using successful experiments with the wild carrot as a model.

New Form of Hepatitis Considered to Be Widespread Threat

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have discovered a deadly and mysterious form of hepatitis caused by two viruses that act in concert in a manner never previously detected.

The disease, called delta hepatitis, poses "an ominous specter for much of the world," according to a team of U.S. and Venezuelan researchers who reported a devastating outbreak of the disease among Venezuelan Indians.

It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people the world over have the newly diagnosed form of hepatitis and that perhaps 200 million more are at high risk either because they have hepatitis B or are latent, but otherwise healthy, carriers of it.

Delta virus has been detected throughout the United States, according to surveys by the Red Cross and Abbott Laboratories.

The discovery that delta hepatitis results from the interaction of two viruses raises the prospect that similar viral combinations, called piggybacking, might be at the root of other diseases for which infectious causes have long been sought.

Delta hepatitis results from a virus that cannot cause infection by itself. But when it piggybacks with another virus — the one that causes hepatitis B — the two viruses can cause an illness more severe than that caused by hepatitis B virus alone. And hepatitis B infection can be severe. Further, delta hepatitis can often become chronic and lead to cirrhosis.

Severe outbreaks can occur anywhere that hepatitis B is common, the U.S. and Venezuelan doctors warned in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, reporting on the team's investigation of an epidemic that killed 34 of 149, or almost 25 per-

cent, of infected Yuca Indians near Maracibo. The epidemic left 22 Indians with chronic hepatitis.

The World Health Organization in Geneva expressed concern earlier this month about a need to learn more about which population groups are at highest risk of contracting delta hepatitis, more about how it is spread and what the long-term consequences are.

Researchers have determined that delta hepatitis can be spread by contaminated blood leading to infections among drug addicts and hemophiliacs. But it is not clear whether the disease is spread in other ways.

Hepatitis, a word that doctors use to describe an inflammation of the liver, can be caused by many agents. The hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis non-A-non-B viruses are the chief ones in the United States, though the ailment can be caused by such other microorganisms as the Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus and yellow fever viruses and the leptospirosis bacterium.

Alcohol is one of many chemicals that can cause hepatitis.

The discovery of the delta virus does not mean a new treatment is imminent for delta hepatitis. Doctors are at present powerless to prevent or treat delta infections.

Moreover, little can be done now to prevent delta hepatitis among those who have already been infected with hepatitis B, or recovered from its symptoms but then be-

came carriers of the virus. Nor can much be done for those who have become silent carriers of the hepatitis B virus without becoming clinically sick.

Efforts are under way to identify components of the delta virus that induce immunity in the body and then to develop a vaccine against delta.

Experts believe, however, that delta hepatitis could be avoided by widespread use of a marketed vac-

that he had used a fluorescent test to identify the antigens present in the liver and a different test to detect antigens in the blood. By correlating the results he hoped to help improve the accuracy of the diagnosis of hepatitis.

Instead, he noted discrepancies in the matches and concluded that he had found a new antigen system. The discovery did not attract immediate attention.

"We were confused because we didn't know how to interpret the finding" except to say that the antigen was somehow linked with hepatitis B, Dr. Rizzetto said. "We could go no further in human studies."

In 1978 Dr. Rizzetto moved to the United States. He brought his samples to pursue further research with Dr. John L. Gerin at Georgetown University in Washington and with Dr. Robert H. Purcell at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Those collaborations led to ways to isolate the delta antigen. Until then, all Dr. Rizzetto's team could do was use the fluorescent test on biopsies of the liver. Now, using the delta antigen, they could develop diagnostic blood tests and use them as well as liver biopsies to follow what happened to chimpanzees injected with specimens obtained from a patient with delta infection.

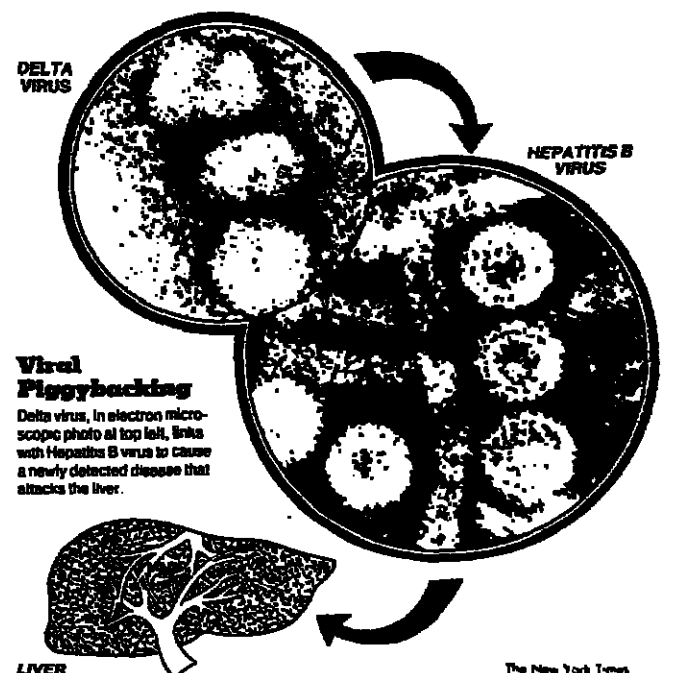
From these studies, the researchers reported in 1980 that the delta antigen was actually a virus that would produce disease in animals only under specific conditions. Specifically, the delta virus caused illness only in the chimpanzees infected with hepatitis B.

The researchers continued collaborating when Dr. Rizzetto returned to Italy. Dr. Gerin and Dr. Purcell, working with other members of the team, pursued research

characterizing the molecular biology of the virus and its epidemiological and clinical features based on samples sent by colleagues around the world.

Soon the researchers noted an unusually high incidence of delta infection in southern Italy, a finding that, though puzzling, did not spark much immediate interest among public health officials. As Dr. James E. Maynard, chief hepatitis epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control, put it: "Until recently we didn't know quite what to make of it — whether it was just a bizarre disease in southern Italy or what it meant from a global perspective."

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zuelan Indians that has drawn the attention of public health experts, because it was so devastating and was the first outbreak in a general population.

"The delta virus causes a lot of disease, but how much disease we don't know yet," said Dr. Gerin. It has become clear that delta infection occurs throughout the world. Infections have been reported from Colombia, the Amazon basin in Brazil, and other areas in northern South America. Evidence of it also has been found in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, and most recently in Western Samoa and Nauru and Niue islands in the South Pacific.

Risks of 3 Diet Sweeteners Being Reassessed

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Low-calorie sweeteners, perhaps the most thoroughly studied of all food additives, are undergoing a new scientific evaluation that seems to be changing judgments about their relative value and safety.

Studies have now confirmed beyond doubt that saccharin, the most widely used artificial sweetener in the country, is a weak carcinogen that causes bladder tumors in rats.

In contrast, cyclamate, which was once the most feared of the sweeteners and was banned as a possible carcinogen in 1970, may be headed for at least partial rehabilitation. The Food and Drug Administration's cancer assessment committee concluded in April that cyclamate is not a carcinogen after all, and the National Research Council has been commissioned to issue an independent judgment.

Meanwhile, aspartame, a challenger to saccharin that was approved for food uses in 1981 and for carbonated beverages in 1983, has provoked hundreds of complaints from consumers who contend that they became dizzy, nauseous or otherwise ill after consuming the substance. Their complaints are being investigated by the federal Centers for Disease Control to determine whether the sweetener was at fault.

None of the latest studies or assessments suggest that any of the sweeteners pose a major health hazard. Officials of the American Diabetes Association, who monitor the sweeteners, give saccharin and aspartame, and probably cycl-

mate as well, a clean bill of health if taken in moderation.

"We feel that the benefits in terms of use outweigh any potential risk," said Karl Sessmann, president of the association, who is a professor of medicine at the University of Colorado Medical School.

"Sweeteners as used in the past are not responsible for any major increase in cancer risk," says Dr.

The safety of artificial sweeteners is a matter of continuing concern because their use is spreading rapidly.

Robert Hoover, an epidemiologist at the National Cancer Institute.

The safety of the sweeteners is a matter of continuing concern because their use is spreading rapidly. The Calorie Control Council, representing more than 60 manufacturers and suppliers of dietary foods and beverages, estimated in April that more than 68 million adult Americans, or 40 percent of the adult population, consume saccharin or aspartame on a regular basis, an increase of more than 60 percent in six years. The council defined regular usage as at least once every two weeks, but many people use the substances in substantial amounts every day.

Some health experts warn against heavy, long-term use by children. Others express concern about women of childbearing age, whose intake might conceivably affect nursing infants.

Dr. Hoover, of the National Cancer Institute, says he is con-

cerned about people who regularly drink more than four or five saccharin-sweetened diet sodas a day. But others believe it is safe to ingest far higher quantities. One federal toxicologist calculated that consumers could drink more than eight 12-ounce aspartame-sweetened diet drinks every day for a lifetime without danger.

Here are the latest findings: SACCHARIN: The Food and

Drug Administration tried unsuccessfully to ban saccharin in 1977 after studies found that high doses caused bladder tumors in rats. But public protest against removing the only low-calorie sweetener then available led Congress to impose a moratorium on the ban and to extend it repeatedly. Since then, according to the FDA, animal studies have confirmed "unequivocally" that saccharin is a carcinogen in rats.

Perhaps the largest and most sophisticated animal study, sponsored by the Calorie Control Council and completed last year, found that a diet containing 3-percent saccharin clearly caused bladder tumors in rats while a 1-percent dose level also showed an increase in tumors, although not to a "statistically significant" extent. The 1-percent dose level in rats is equivalent to a human drinking 250 cans of diet soda daily for a lifetime, the industry council contends.

Cancer is not the only issue raised by cyclamate. The FDA must also evaluate evidence that the substance can cause chromosome breakage, thus conceivably posing a mutagenic hazard, and that it can atrophy the testicles. In

Almost all experts agree that saccharin is a "weak" carcinogen in rats, but it has not been shown to cause cancer in other animals or at sites other than the bladder. Moreover, the vast majority of epidemiological studies have found it "highly unlikely that the consumption of artificial sweeteners has contributed to current bladder cancer rates in man."

However, one weakness of the epidemiological studies is that they focus on bladder cancer, the kind found in rats that eat saccharin.

"Practically speaking, there is no evidence one way or the other on other types of cancer," said Steven Stellman, assistant vice president for epidemiology at the American Cancer Society.

CYCLAMATE: The chief factor spurring a review and possible rehabilitation of cyclamate is not so much new evidence as a new way of looking at the old evidence. As recently as 1980, the FDA rejected a petition to reinstate cyclamate. Now it appears on the verge of changing its mind. The agency's cancer assessment committee has concluded that the animal tests that previously disturbed regulators were oddities whose positive findings of cancer were overwhelmed by an array of negative findings. The committee has also challenged the statistical techniques previously used to determine risk.

Moreover, Common Cause, a citizens' organization, charged last month that the FDA's 10-year review of aspartame was so deficient that Congress should conduct its own investigation. However, Common Cause stopped short of calling aspartame dangerous.

	Calories	Sweetness	F.D.A. Status
	Sweetening equivalent of one teaspoon of sugar	Compared with sugar	
SUGAR	16		No approval needed
SACCHARIN	1.5 (powder) 0 (tablet)	300X sweeter	Ban overruled by Congress until April 1985
CYCLAMATE	2 (powder) 0 (tablet)	30X sweeter	Banned, but now being reconsidered
ASPARTAME	2 (powder) 0.5 (tablet)	180X sweeter	Approved

fact, some FDA toxicologists expect testicular atrophy to be the limiting factor in determining how much cyclamate is safe to use.

ASPARTAME: According to the FDA and many scientists, aspartame is one of the most thoroughly tested food additives ever approved. Even so, a few scientists continue to warn that aspartame might cause brain damage or changes in brain chemistry and behavior.

Moreover, Common Cause, a citizens' organization, charged last month that the FDA's 10-year review of aspartame was so deficient that Congress should conduct its own investigation. However, Common Cause stopped short of calling aspartame dangerous.

All three artificial sweeteners are safe and that the more sweeteners available the better, so that food manufacturers can capitalize on the advantages of each.

Saccharin is the cheapest of the sweeteners but leaves a bitter aftertaste. Cyclamate tastes better and is relatively cheap but has less sweetening power than saccharin. Aspartame also tastes better but is by far the most expensive; it also tends to deteriorate after long storage or when heated.

Most diet sodas today contain a blend of saccharin and aspartame, with saccharin being the primary sweetener. That enables manufacturers to combine the cheapness and stability of saccharin with the good taste and better safety reputation of aspartame.

New Findings Suggest Quasars Mark Universe

By Warren E. Leary

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — New evidence indicates that some of the mysterious, starlike objects called quasars are situated near the very edge of time and space, serving as beacons marking the beginnings of the universe.

The findings were published in *The Astronomical Journal* by Timothy M. Heckman and Eric P. Smith of the University of Maryland, Gregory D. Rothman of the California Institute of Technology and Bruce Balick of the University of Washington and Leiden University in the Netherlands.

The astronomers said they verified that quasars have companion galaxies that travel with them at high velocities similar to those of the quasars themselves. Verifying these speeds, which can approach that of light, is "the most convincing demonstration to date" that quasars were born when the universe began, they said. This means that quasars at apparent distances of up to 10 billion light-years from Earth are the most distant objects in the expanding universe.

Light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles (about 300,000 kilometers) per second and a light-year is the distance light travels in a year, about six trillion miles.

Scientists have been divided about the nature of quasars since they were discovered in 1963. Some quasars — the name is short for quasi-stellar objects — appear to have velocities approaching 90 per-

cent of the speed of light and to generate more energy than hundreds of galaxies combined. Some astronomers suggest that what we see as quasars result from some unknown law of physics or that what instruments read as quasar velocities is material being ejected from galaxies at great speed.

Central to proving the nature of quasars is verifying the existence of galaxies suspected of being close to them and determining the speed of these companion galaxies.

However, some galaxies that appeared to be near quasars have vastly slower speeds, which would mean that they are not really close to the quasars or that the quasar velocity is an illusion.

In the latest work, astronomers did detailed studies of relatively near and slow quasars moving at 20 percent or less of light speed. The researchers then looked at galaxies that were so close to the quasars that they could only be companions.

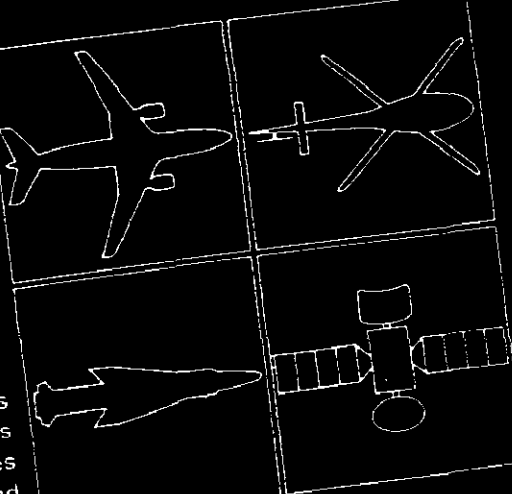
In spectroscopic studies, the scientists broke down light from these quasars and galaxies to see where it fell in the normal spectrum. Light falling in the longer wavelengths toward the red end of the spectrum is from objects moving away at greater velocities and light closer to the blue end indicates slower relative speeds.

The researchers found that 18 of 19 apparent companion galaxies had light shifted toward the red at similar magnitudes as their quasars.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
30917	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
30917	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM

AMEX Diaries					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

NASDAQ Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
30917	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM

NYSE Diaries					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

At 3 P.M.: Trading Moderate

NEW YORK—The stock market was mixed Wednesday in the face of new evidence of a slowing economy. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up about 6 points in early trading, was off 4.08 at 1,235.03 an hour before the close.

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

Gainers outnumbered losers by about 5 to 4 among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues. Before the market opened, the government reported that the index of leading economic indicators fell 0.8 percent in July. It was the second straight drop in the index, which is designed to detect future economic trends.

Many Wall Streeters have staked their hopes lately on a tapering off of economic growth, on the theory that slower expansion can continue for a considerably longer time.

A slowdown also would presumably allow interest rates to fall. But rates rose in the credit markets Wednesday as bond traders awaited the results of a Treasury offering of \$6.5 billion in five-year notes.

Sony led the active list, up 1/2 at 14 1/4. A 1 million-share block traded at 14 1/4. The company, which had been the subject of a takeover bid by a group led by Leucadia National Corp., said it reached an agreement to buy all the Avco stock held by the group for \$35.75 a share.

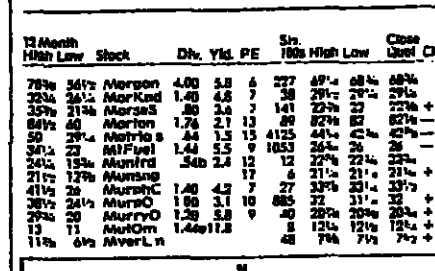
The NYSE's composite index slipped .06 to 96.08. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up 1.12 at 214.86. Volume on the Big Board came to 76.41 million shares with an hour to go.

Standard & Poor's Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

AMEX Stock Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Indus.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Transp.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	Com.
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE
1233.77	1240.00	1230.00	1235.00	+ 1.22	NYSE

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
30917	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
17759	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM

Sales figures are unofficial. Year-to-date highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual declarations based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
b — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
c — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
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v — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
w — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
x — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
y — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.
z — dividend rate of dividend stock dividend.

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Herald Tribune

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WALL STREET WATCH

Granville Warns Bull Trap Is Being Sprung Once More

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

OLYMPIC gymnast Mary Lou Retton, asked about her sudden celebrity status, assured her millions of new admirers: "In a way, it's really neat. But it won't change me. I'm still just Mary Lou." Well, sports fans, the stock market is like that. After its gold-medal performance that coincided with the Olympic Games, Wall Street has gone "nowhere on diminishing volume," as Smith Barney's market analyst Alan Shaw puts it.

While he describes the action as a "normal consolidation" and thinks that evidence is strong that an "important trend reversal has occurred," not everybody is convinced. It is this same sharp decline in share-trading volume from the record levels of a month ago that has Joseph Granville worried. So what's new about that? Isn't his name synonymous with a bearish, if not apocalyptic, view of Wall Street?

Fact is, Joe Granville called the August rally. The Humbert Financial Digest, which tracks the performance of all the top market-advisory letters, notes the feat in its latest edition. The monthly publication also points out that few advisers can claim any credit at all in forecasting the rally and puts Mr. Granville at the top of the list among the handful who did.

As the digest points out, his "Special Emergency Bulletin" issued a week before the market bottomed at 1,080 July 24, advised subscribers to cover all short sales and to sell any put options. In the Granville Letter dated July 28, when the Dow was just inching over the 1,100 mark, he prophesied that "something is in the wind" and that "all the bearish arguments must be given a back seat while the bulls have a ball."

AFTER the Dow soared above 1,200, Mr. Granville caught the first crest and issued a sell signal on Aug. 3. He warned that Wall Street is springing its third bull trap—that is, a sharp climb in a continuing bear market—this year. The first occurred in early January and the second in early May, he noted. "Now we are seeing the third one—the biggest one of all," he said. He contends that the rally was needed to "turn everyone bullish" and into thinking the second leg of the bull market had finally arrived. He compares it with 1973, when stocks shot up 135 points from August to October, then plummeted 200 points into new bear-market lows.

Mr. Granville credits his recent success—after remaining bearish and missing the mammoth bull market that began two years ago this month—with his 15-month-old, so-called short-term trading barometer. The Humbert Financial Digest ranks his model portfolio as the third best performer in the 12 months ended June 30 and No. 1, not counting option traders and other specialized funds, in 1984's first half.

The trading barometer is based on his volume theory, which observes simply that investors have three options in the stock market: to buy, hold or sell. Since "it is human nature—which never changes—not to sell at a loss," he contends, most investors already in the market only dump stocks when things look really bleak, or are otherwise forced to by pressure such as margin calls.

"Picture a huge hotel with a revolving door at the entrance with people going in—those buying stocks—and people exiting—those selling," he said. "But what you don't see in these daily stock-market figures is the number of people already in the hotel, the ones hoping that prices will go up."

Mr. Granville has become especially pessimistic lately because volume has fallen off so abruptly from the early August frenzy of 200-million-share-trading days. This event he calls "extremely bearish" because it shows that investors not in are not coming and those committed are getting edgy again about where the market is headed, but do not want to sell at a loss—until they do in a panic and try to rush out the door at the same time.

"I would be the least surprised person in the United States if the stock market fell 200 points in the next six weeks," he asserted. "It's definite that Wall Street will be down in the 800s before the year is out."

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

U.S. Set Big Trade Deficit

July Gap Is A Record

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit swelled to a record \$14.1 billion last month as the value of imports swamped the best U.S. export showing in nearly three years, the government reported Wednesday.

The July trade deficit marked the fifth month this year that a new record for the deficit has been set. The old mark was \$12.2 billion set in April.

The record deficits have led officials to predict that the deficit this year could reach \$130 billion, nearly double the old record of \$69.4 billion set in 1983.

The poor U.S. performance, resulting in part from the strength of the dollar, has led to pressure in Congress for trade barriers to protect domestic industries. It has also become an issue in the presidential campaign with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic Party candidate, blaming President Ronald Reagan for the deficits.

The U.S. trade imbalance is generally blamed on the strength of the dollar, which makes U.S. goods more expensive for foreign customers.

The deficit resulted from a 26.2-percent increase in imports, putting them at a record \$33.5 billion.

The imports represented increases across the board from foreign autos, oil, clothing, iron and steel products, telecommunications equipment and agricultural commodities.

The U.S. deficit with Japan reached a record \$4.7 billion in July, the biggest for any country, caused primarily by a large increase in auto shipments.

U.S. exports rose 10.3 percent, which put U.S. sales abroad at \$19.4 billion, the highest level since the \$19.6 billion recorded in September 1981.

The rise in exports stemmed from large increases in agricultural products. Agricultural exports amounted to \$3.1 billion in July, a 17.6-percent increase from the June level.

West German Shipbuilders Seeking Salvation in Defense Contracts

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

HAMBURG — A year after being forced to close shipyards and lay off thousands of workers, West German shipbuilders are counting on defense contracts to revive the industry.

"Building submarines and frigates," said Klaus Ahlers, chairman and chief executive of one of West Germany's largest shipbuilders, Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft, "involves highly qualified engineering skills and it is this high-tech component that will keep our ships competitive. Without orders for navy ships we couldn't survive."

HDW, a subsidiary of the Salzgitter AG steel company, last year closed its commercial shipyard in Hamburg. The several thousand workers who lost their jobs protested by occupying the plant for several days. The HDW closing, followed by another closing and worker protest at the shipyard near Bremen owned by A.G. Weser, a subsidiary of Fried. Krupp GmbH, the steel company, drove home an important message:

The West German shipbuilding industry must step up efforts toward sophisticated, high value-added shipbuilding, especially contracts to supply the world's navies. It also must diversify into unrelated enterprises if it is to survive in the face of oversupply and low-wage competition in the merchant-ship market from Japan, South Korea, and, increasingly, the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Ahlers, who in 16 months as HDW chairman has had to cut 5,000 workers from a 12,000-strong workforce, understands this as well as anyone. He said his company's chief task is to develop a worldwide reputation for advanced, high-technology ships, in effect becoming what he calls the "Mercedes-Benz of non-nuclear naval shipbuilding."

HDW and other leading West German shipbuilders, including Blohm & Voess AG, Bremer Vulkan AG and Thyssen Nordseerwerke GmbH, are not newcomers to the defense field.

The four shared and recently completed a 3-billion-Deutsche-mark (\$1.04-billion) contract



HDW's shipyard in Kiel.

with the Bonn government to build six frigates and to repair high-speed patrol boats.

A several-billion-Deutsche-mark contract by the West German navy is under discussion at the Defense Ministry and would involve the construction of six non-nuclear submarines, 10 minesweepers and several patrol boats.

HDW, based in Kiel, helped develop Germany's World War II U-boats and has used much of that technology to sell more than 60 submarines worldwide since the 1960s.

The company views developing nations as the hottest market for military ships and recent exports have included two submarines to Chile, several corvettes to Colombia and a frigate to Turkey.

But therein lies a problem for West German shipbuilders. While prices remain buoyant for naval ships, providing hope for a return to profitability among the big shipbuilders in West Germany, political obstacles stand in the way.

For one thing, West German arms exports must be approved by Bonn, which remains sensitive to world opinion on the supply of arms to various countries.

In Mr. Ahlers's view, the center-right coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl has taken a "positive view" toward West German naval shipbuilding for export. And, he adds, a more liberal policy by Bonn could

emerge as a means of bolstering the industry's competitiveness.

The fate of HDW is of special interest to Bonn, as three-fourths of its shares are held by Salzgitter AG, itself owned by the federal government, and the other 25 percent is held by the regional government of Schleswig-Holstein.

Another obstacle to expanding the market for West German naval ships is the general risk involved of doing business with developing nations.

HDW, for example, suffered a temporary loss when the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini canceled an order for six submarines that had been requested by the Shah of Iran before he was overthrown. HDW was covered by insurance and expects to be compensated by the end of this year.

Despite such constraints, HDW and others are putting more resources into defense contracting while drastically curbing capacity in merchant shipbuilding.

Because it cannot compete in wages with lower-paying nations like Japan and South Korea, and because there is a glut in the market for commercial vessels, especially oil tankers, West German shipbuilders have cut their total workforce from 78,000 in 1975 to 51,000. That number is expected to be cut another 1,000 by the end of this year, according

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Key U.S. Index For Economy Dropped in July

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's major barometer on the future course of economy last month dropped 0.8 percent, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. It was the second consecutive monthly decline and the first back-to-back fall in the index since the depth of the recession in 1981.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which gauges the economy six to nine months in the future, dropped 1.3 percent in June, a revision from the 0.9-percent decline estimated last month.

The decline in June ended 21 months without a drop in the index, the longest string of growth since the end of World War II.

Economists said Wednesday that two months of declines in the index do not foretell a recession by the middle of next year. However, if the index declines another month or two, it could mean a recession is imminent.

The White House, which has been euphoric over the current economic boom, said that the decline in the indicators "signals some moderation ahead in economic activity."

"The moderation we believe should be helpful in diminishing pressure on interest rates," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman. "We expect the economy to settle down to a more sustainable growth level." Mr. Speakes said that "the economy remains strong and growing for the foreseeable future."

Private economists said the drop in the index would only become worrisome if it continued in the next monthly report. As it stands, the index, which is regarded as highly reliable in predicting future economic activity, so far indicates that the economy will merely slow down without a recession.

"I don't think it's serious," said economist Alan Greenspan. "It reflects the economy is simmering down from its hectic pace in the beginning of the year."

The indicators "do not foreshadow any imminent recession," Mr.

Greenspan said, because the economy is still dominated by expenditures for capital goods and business inventories are still relatively low.

If the indicators decline next month and they are driven down by a drop in spending for capital goods orders, "I'll take it more seriously," Mr. Greenspan said.

The index relies on a series of measures of economic activity. Six of the 10 indicators declined last month. They were building permits, change in prices of sensitive materials, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, average weekly initial claims for state unemployment insurance and stock prices. Vendor performance, which measures whether factories have backlogs of goods, also declined.

■ Home Sales Remain Strong

In another report, the Commerce Department said sales of new houses last month were unchanged from June's strong pace.

■ Dollar Declines On U.S. Report

The dollar fell Wednesday in foreign-exchange trading in Europe after the report that U.S. leading indicators fell 0.8 percent in July, which traders viewed as evidence of a slowing economic expansion.

Slower economic growth would reduce upward pressure on interest rates. Falling U.S. interest rates generally make the dollar a less attractive investment.

The dollar began the trading day by falling in Tokyo to 241.05 Japanese yen, down from 241.95 yen Tuesday. In London, the British pound strengthened to \$1.3131 from \$1.3107 Tuesday. The Deutsche mark strengthened in Frankfurt to 2.8725 to the dollar from 2.885 Tuesday. The French franc strengthened slightly to 8.845 from 8.878 Tuesday.

Currency Rates

Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	ItL	GrL	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2075	4.361	12.36	6.57	1.378	5.99	12.36	144.24
Brussels	37.84	76.14	26.165	67.08	2.25	17.878	—	24.27
Frankfurt	2.2075	3.774	—	33.39	1.411	18.64	4.957	128.24
London	2.2075	—	3.782	24.454	0.543	24.18	—	119.5
Milan	1.7654	2.3438	619.80	202.37	—	589.48	30.77	747.80
New York	—	1.1314	2.8758	6.2775	1.7850	3.2473	57.75	2.387
Paris	6.486	11.975	36.464	—	4.8452	22.625	36.28	546.72
Tokyo	241.05	214.21	82.84	32.34	1.54	74.57	45.92	100.79
Zurich	2.2075	3.1407	6.0375	27.075	6.1239	71.625	4.1215	—
1 ECU	6.7747	8.9729	22.203	6.8675	1.28732	25.244	45.1281	1.899
1 SDR	1.0718	0.77443	2.93138	6.97973	1.81443	3.338	59.1556	24.971

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	ItL	GrL	S.F.	Yen
0.8571 Australian \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.8495 Canadian \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.8771 Danish \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.7905 French \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.8958 German \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.1466 Italian \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.8887 Japanese \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.1225 Swiss \$	1.175	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095	1.095

Source: U.S. Treasury Dept. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (y.g.: not quoted; N.A.: not available)

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
1M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
3M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
9M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
12M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum for equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
1M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
3M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
9M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
12M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Rate	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/4	11 1/4	Call Money	12	12
Prime Rate	13	13	91-day Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	3-month Interbank	10 1/2	10 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2			
1-month Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2			
30-day Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2			
45-day Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2			

West Germany

	Close	Prev.
3-month Rate	5.50	5.50
6-month Rate	5.40	5.40
9-month Rate	5.30	5.30
12-month Rate	5.20	5.20

France

	Close	Prev.
3-month Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4
6-month Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4
9-month Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4
12-month Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

High-Flying FCA Chief Sailed Too Far, Too Fast

By Fred R. Bleakley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When visitors entered Charles William Knapp's spacious office atop a Los Angeles skyscraper, their attention was invariably drawn to a ship's telegraph, the device sea captains use to signal the engine room for power. As helmsman of Financial Corp. of America, Mr. Knapp had always been proud that he had his telegraph set at flank speed, the fastest a ship can go.

Tuesday, recognizing that FCA had gone too far, too fast, Mr. Knapp announced his resignation as chairman and chief executive of the company, parent of the American Savings & Loan Association.

He had built that unit into the largest and, for a time, most profitable thrift institution in the United States, employing a brash entrepreneurial style that snubbed its nose at the industry's traditional caution and took risky bets on the direction of interest rates.

"There was a basic difference in philosophy between Financial Corporation, as personified by Charlie, and the rest of the industry," recalls

Anthony Frank, president of First Nationwide Financial, another major California savings and loan institution. A spokesman for FCA declined requests for interviews with Mr. Knapp.

Mr. Knapp's resignation follows a tempestuous summer in which earnings of FCA were restated to show a \$107.5-million loss for the second quarter, large institutional depositors turned skittish and high interest rates continued to undermine the company's loan portfolio.

Educated at the University of Utah and the University of California's Hastings School of Law, Mr. Knapp, 49, came to the savings and loan industry in 1973 when he joined Budget Industries, a financial mini-conglomerate with a savings and loan subsidiary.

Previously he had worked as an investment banker with Shearson Hammett (now part of American Express Co.) and as president of Supplett Industries, a Los Angeles real estate development company. When he became chairman and chief executive of Budget in 1975, Mr. Knapp reorganized the company to concentrate on the savings and loan subsidiary; subsequently he changed the parent's name to Financial Corp. of America.

The practices he instituted there broke new ground among California thrift units. While other savings and loan institutions relied on local consumer deposits to fund their growth, State Savings & Loan, as the thrift unit was then known, set up a fast-paced telephone operation in which salespeople on commission sought institutional investors by offering high-yielding certificates of deposit.

Besides financing itself differently, FCA's thrift unit aggressively added fixed-rate loans during periods of rising interest rates, a time when others were shunning new business. What it lost or only marginally gained through the narrowing spreads on its portfolio it more than made up for through the origination fees that so much new business brought in.

Such practices flouted the conventional wisdom. "We won't function out of the Harvard Business School textbook," Mr. Knapp said in 1980. "Harvard caused the last two recessions."

When the tide turned and other thrift units and mortgage companies were scrambling to add home-owner and construction loans during a period of falling rates, FCA was just as eagerly selling them its loans at a nice profit.

For years the strategy worked well. Assets and earnings grew far ahead of the industry average between 1975 and 1980. And when the rest of the savings and loan industry was losing money between (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Sometimes even kings had to rely on the resourcefulness of merchant bankers to mobilize funds.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BPI, Family Bank Agree
On \$50-Million MergerGrowing with
solid-state
control market

MANILA — Two of the country's biggest banks, the Bank of the Philippine Islands and Family Bank & Trust Co., have announced plans for the largest merger in Philippine banking history, estimated at a value of \$50 million.

BPI's acquisition of Family Bank would make BPI the biggest commercial bank in the Philippines.

The financial daily, Business Day, quoting sources in the two banks, said Wednesday that the acquisition price was about 900 million pesos (\$50 million).

After the merger, BPI would have assets of 18 billion pesos, 250 branches, and majority holdings in the country's leading investment and finance companies.

Formal announcement of the

plans Tuesday came a day after the central bank governor, José B. Fernández, announced moves to strengthen the country's banking system.

The central bank is virtually certain to approve the merger, analysts said.

BPI, whose chairman is Enrique Zobel, had earlier been reported to be negotiating for the acquisition of the country's largest savings bank, Banco Filipino.

The talks were abruptly broken off last month, when it was reported that Banco Filipino to declare an unprecedented bank holiday until an emergency bailout was extended by the central bank.

The nationally circulated Bulletin Today quoted banking community sources Wednesday as saying that the takeover of Family Bank was "expected to reinforce the stability of the banking system."

Founded in 1851, BPI is the oldest bank in the Philippines. Family Bank, founded in 1970, is the newest bank in the country.

The merger consolidates Family Bank's 89-percent owned finance company, Filinvest Credit Corp., the 66-percent owned deposit-taking Filinvest Hong Kong Ltd., and the country's No. 1 investment house, BPI Investment Corp., and BPI Leasing Corp.

The acquisition is the third for BPI since 1974 when it merged with People's Bank & Trust Co. and accepted a significant equity investment by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

The ministry estimated that 112,000 to 118,000 new companies were created in 1983, about the same as the year before.

Rise in Profits
Seen for Japan
Steel Makers

TOKYO — Six major Japanese steel manufacturers will report sharply higher profits in the year ending March 31, 1985, Yamachi Securities Co. said Wednesday.

The six are Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan KK, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Kobe Steel Ltd. and Nishin Steel Co.

Yamachi said the companies' high-grade sheet mills are in full production to meet growing demand from auto and electrical industries. The securities firm also said export profits are rising on higher seamless-steel pipe prices.

The forecast rise in profits reflects economic recovery at home and in export markets, Yamachi said.

Volvo Says Profit Rose
91% During 1st Half

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported that its pre-tax earnings, excluding extraordinary items, rose 91 percent to 4,622 billion kronor (\$557 million) in the first half of 1984. The figure exceeds Volvo's total 1983 earnings of 3,779 billion kronor.

Including extraordinary income from sales of shares in other companies, Volvo's earnings before taxes and year-end dispositions amounted to 6,066 billion kronor, up 150 percent from 2,417 billion kronor in the first half of 1983.

Volvo's sales dropped 13 percent to 43,617 billion kronor, mainly reflecting lower sales of Volvo's energy and oil-trading operations. Sales outside Sweden amounted to 37,623 billion kronor, or 86 percent of first half sales. Exports from Sweden totaled 15,58 billion kronor.

However, sales of Volvo Car Co. the single largest division, were up 23 percent to 16,117 billion kronor. The increase reflected growing demand, especially in North America, Volvo said. Profitability of the car division improved as a result of higher sales, improved capacity utilization and "the continued favorable dollar rate." Volvo's interim report said.

Deliveries of cars rose 11 percent to 203,000 in the first half, according to the report.

Sales of heavy trucks rose 57 percent to 7,583 billion kronor, mainly reflecting higher sales in the United States by Volvo-White Truck Corp. Profitability for the truck division improved despite what Volvo called "hard competition and de-

pressed price levels" in the world market for trucks.

Sales of Volvo's energy division, mainly consisting of STC Scandinavian Trading Co., declined 44 percent to 13,529 billion kronor, in what Volvo said was a deliberate policy of reducing oil-trading activity and decreasing the division's risk.

STC, which posted considerable losses in 1983, showed "a small profit" in the first half, according to the interim report, while sale of Volvo's shares in Consafe, an offshore service company, "brought a considerable profit for Volvo energy."

Analysts welcomed the Volvo results, but predicted that Volvo share prices probably would not rise very much on the results. One Swedish analyst working at a London brokerage said the Stockholm market would probably be disappointed. "They normally exaggerate their forecasts for Volvo," he remarked.

"The price-earnings ratio is absurd," said Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner and Scandinavian specialist at London's E.B. Savory Miller. He noted that Volvo faces a certain risk, as do other European auto exporters, in case the dollar takes a sharp drop. "You expect a sharp drop in P/E ratios, but not that below," Mr. Fleming said.

Volvo closed at 251 kronor a share Wednesday, up from 250 kronor Tuesday, in the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

Another reason for the relatively low price of Volvo shares, he suggested, was that "Volvo suffers from the experiments in diversification" in the eyes of investors.

GHH Says Sales Rose 4.6% in Year,
Sees Profit for Parent Company

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany — Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft (GHH), said Wednesday that sales rose 4.6 percent to 16.62 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.9 billion) in the year ended June 30 from the previous year.

The group, Europe's largest machine-building concern, said domestic sales grew 9.4 percent to 8.05 billion DM during the period from a year earlier. Foreign sales rose 0.5 percent to 8.57 billion DM.

GHH said orders rose 14 percent during the year to 17 billion DM.

While giving no exact earnings figures, GHH said the parent company would again post a profit for the year. In the previous year, it posted net of 58.3 million DM. However, the group as a whole reported a 83.9-million-DM loss the previous year.

GHH said that losses at a subsidiary, Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG, shrank substantially last year. But the unit would likely still post a loss for the year, the parent company said.

In a separate statement Wednesday, M.A.N. said it reduced its fiscal 1984 loss to well below the 48.2-million-DM loss in the previous year, when it did not pay a dividend.

It will be the second successive year in which GHH has cut its dividend. The M.A.N. losses reduced GHH's payment on fiscal 1983 results to 5 DM from 7 DM the previous year.

GHH said that all majority-owned subsidiaries and major minority units posted profits last year, except for M.A.N. But earnings from main divisions were burdened by low capacity use, continued restructuring costs and the effects of the seven-week metalworkers' strike, the parent company said.

COMPANY NOTES

Babcock International PLC said first-half profit rose 14 percent to a pretax £16 million (\$20.8 million) from £14 million a year earlier, as sales rose 12 percent to £534.3 million from £476.9 million. The company sees no immediate revival in the heavy-capital-goods market.

British Aerospace PLC said it has received an order from Scott Science & Technology of the United States to design a vehicle for transferring satellites launched by the shuttle into orbit. The British concern said the initial design work will be valued at \$1 million. The vehicle should be in flight by late 1987.

British Gas said its scientists had discovered a big natural gas field west of the Shetland Islands, in the first major find outside Britain's main North Sea oil and gas area. However, a company spokesman said that the field's remote location makes it not commercially viable by itself.

Champion International Corp. won Federal Trade Commission approval for its acquisition of \$1.2 billion of St. Regis Corp. stock under a previously announced cash tender offer. But the FTC said the two companies cannot merge their paper-producing assets for 21 days and that Champion must sign an agreement settling possible antitrust concerns.

Development Bank of the Philippines is to auction Friday with Philippine National Bank some of the assets of Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp., a senior MMIC official said. The assets include a

Autoworkers Pick
GM and Ford
As Strike Targets

The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Michigan — Leaders of the United Auto Workers Wednesday selected both General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. as the targets of a strike if no new contract is reached, a union official said.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the union's 25-member executive board in a suburban Detroit hotel, said Perry Johnson, director of UAW Region 1 in Michigan. The deadline could be Sept. 14, when the current contract expires.

Union officials have bitterly denounced contract proposals from both companies, saying that provisions on basic wage increases and job security fell far short of their expectations.

The decision to pick a double strike target appeared to mean that the UAW wants more time to feel out the companies' positions.

France Seeking
To Ease Start-Ups

PARIS — The Industry Ministry proposed a series of measures designed to reduce red tape delaying creation of new French companies, industry Minister Edith Cresson said Wednesday.

She told a press conference that the measures, which include proposals to cut paperwork and other formalities now required, will permit entrepreneurs to start up companies in one month. It now takes a minimum of several months to start up a new enterprise in France.

The ministry estimated that 112,000 to 118,000 new companies were created in 1983, about the same as the year before.

Within his company, Mr. Knapp motivated employees with bonuses, commissions and stock ownership. "We're trying to put people in a position where the motivations of pride and greed are fulfilled," he was quoted in the press as saying.

Mr. Knapp's popularity did not extend to his colleagues within the savings and loan industry. Not only had he apparently proved the industry's conservative posture wrong, but at a time when savings

and loan executives were "awash in a sea of red ink, he was not immodest about his success," said Jerome I. Baron, an analyst with the First Boston Corp.

Mr. Knapp's reputation as a maverick was fostered by a flamboyant life style; he restored vintage planes, and flew them and hot-air balloons. Time magazine said recently he enjoyed being known as "the Red Baron" of the savings and loan industry.

His wife, the former Nancie Brooke, is a world-class flier herself, having set numerous speed records in her Lear jet. The couple have three children.

FCA's heavy dependence on institutional deposits, which in 1982 proved to be less stable than con-

sumer deposits, apparently convinced Mr. Knapp of the need to build a broader base. Late last year, the company acquired First Charter Financial Corp., whose principal asset was the American Savings & Loan Association, California's third-largest thrift unit, with \$9.7 billion in assets and 130 branches.

By the end of last year, Mr. Knapp's star could not have been higher. Not only had FCA's assets risen to \$22.7 billion, but profits had also soared to \$172.5 million, an 82-percent return on equity.

That success and the broader base only prompted Mr. Knapp "to step on the accelerator even more," said Allan Bortel, an analyst with Shearson Lehman American Express. "He made another rate bet

Bank of Tokyo Forms
London Investment Firm

LONDON — Bank of Tokyo International, a subsidiary of the Bank of Tokyo, and the fund managers, Touche, Remnant & Co. have formed a London-based international investment-management company, the new partners said Wednesday.

The new company is called Bank of Tokyo, Touche, Remnant Asset Management Ltd. The bank will own 51 percent of the new company and Touche, Remnant the rest.

The High-Flying Leader of FCA Sailed Too Far, Too Fast

(Continued from Page 9)

1980 and 1982 — when interest rates jumped wildly, mostly upward — FCA racked up profits as it rushed assets from \$1.1 billion at the end of 1979 to \$6.6 billion at the end of 1982.

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and, once again, was his own economist."

During the first six months of this year, assets at FCA jumped more than 40 percent, to \$32.7 billion, partly by aggressively adding fixed-rate loans and partly by purchasing securities.

But high interest rates on short-term instruments, the source of most of FCA's deposits, did not come down as Mr. Knapp expected, and with less of the new assets generating loan-origination fees, profits suffered, analysts say.

Meanwhile, the percentage of problem loans was rising fast and institutional depositors showed their nervousness in July by failing to roll over \$1.4 billion in maturing

investments, producing a net outflow of deposits of \$582 million.

In resigning from FCA, Mr. Knapp said he was acting to "best preserve depositor and shareholder confidence." Mr. Knapp himself owns about 1.5 million of the company's more than 40 million shares. His plans were not known.

"He won the rate bet several years ago," Mr. Bortel said of Mr. Knapp. "But this time he lost. Let's face it: He was stung flying through the S&L industry."

Asking himself, rhetorically, "Is Charlie Knapp going to survive?" Mr. Baron of First Boston answered, "Yes, he is awfully savvy and creative."

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 444,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 420,000
Prev. consolidated close 420,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
24	15	ADP		3.2	11	180	170	175	175
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115

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15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115

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AMEX High-Lows Aug. 29

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
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15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115

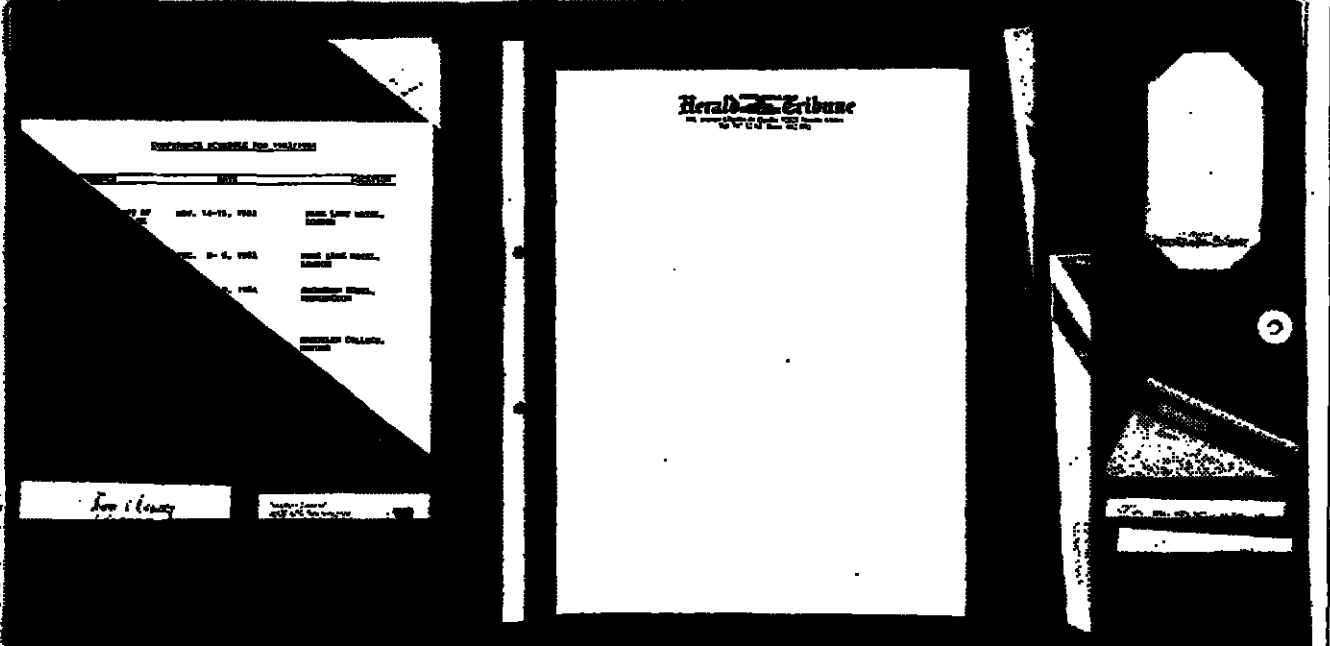
AMEX High-Lows Aug. 29

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
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15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115
15	10	AA		1.2	11	120	110	115	115

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U.S. Futures

Aug. 29

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT)

1984-85 Hard Red Winter

1984-85 Soft Red Winter

1984-85 Durum

1984-85 Corn

1984-85 Soybeans

1984-85 Soybean Meal

1984-85 Soybean Oil

1984-85 Cotton

1984-85 Lard

1984-85 Live Hogs

1984-85 Cattle

1984-85 Pork Bellies

1984-85 Eggs

1984-85 Chicken

1984-85 Turkey

1984-85 Lamb

1984-85 Veal

1984-85 Beef

1984-85 Bacon

1984-85 Ham

1984-85 Sausage

1984-85 Butter

1984-85 Cheese

1984-85 Milk

1984-85 Cream

1984-85 Yogurt

1984-85 Ice Cream

1984-85 Candy

1984-85 Chocolate

1984-85 Sugar

1984-85 Coffee

1984-85 Tea

1984-85 Cocoa

1984-85 Vanilla

1984-85 Spices

1984-85 Herbs

1984-85 Fruits

1984-85 Vegetables

1984-85 Nuts

1984-85 Seeds

1984-85 Grains

1984-85 Legumes

1984-85 Pulses

1984-85 Oils

1984-85 Fats

1984-85 Waxes

1984-85 Resins

1984-85 Rubbers

1984-85 Plastics

1984-85 Textiles

1984-85 Paper

1984-85 Glass

1984-85 Metals

1984-85 Minerals

1984-85 Fuels

1984-85 Coal

1984-85 Oil

1984-85 Gas

1984-85 Electricity

1984-85 Water

1984-85 Sewerage

1984-85 Waste

1984-85 Recycling

1984-85 Environment

1984-85 Health

1984-85 Education

1984-85 Culture

1984-85 Arts

1984-85 Sports

1984-85 Entertainment

1984-85 Media

1984-85 Technology

1984-85 Science

1984-85 Space

1984-85 Defense

1984-85 Military

1984-85 Arms

1984-85 Weapons

1984-85 Equipment

1984-85 Vehicles

1984-85 Aircraft

1984-85 Ships

1984-85 Spacecraft

1984-85 Satellites

1984-85 Computers

1984-85 Software

Metals

Aug. 29

Copper

Aluminum

Zinc

Nickel

Lead

Tin

Silver

Gold

Palladium

Platinum

Rhodium

Iridium

Rosetta

Osmium

Antimony

Vanadium

Chromium

Manganese

Iron

Steel

Cast Iron

Brass

Gunmetal

Phosphor Bronze

Monel

Inconel

Titanium

Zirconium

Niobium

Tungsten

Molybdenum

Cadmium

Mercury

Bismuth

Antimony

Vanadium

Chromium

Manganese

Iron

Steel

Cast Iron

Brass

Gunmetal

Phosphor Bronze

Monel

Inconel

Titanium

Zirconium

Niobium

Tungsten

Molybdenum

Cadmium

Mercury

Bismuth

Antimony

Vanadium

Chromium

Manganese

Iron

Steel

Cast Iron

Brass

Gunmetal

Phosphor Bronze

Monel

Inconel

Titanium

Zirconium

Niobium

Tungsten

Molybdenum

Cadmium

Mercury

Bismuth

Antimony

Vanadium

Chromium

Manganese

Iron

Steel

Cast Iron

Brass

Gunmetal

Phosphor Bronze

Monel

Inconel

Titanium

Zirconium

Financial

Aug. 29

US Treasury Bonds

US Treasury Notes

US Treasury Bills

US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities

US Treasury Floating Rate Notes

US Treasury Zero Coupon Bonds

US Treasury Callable Bonds

US Treasury Convertible Bonds

US Treasury Subordinated Notes

US Treasury Guaranteed Notes

US Treasury Secured Notes

US Treasury Floating Rate Notes

US Treasury Zero Coupon Bonds

US Treasury Callable Bonds

US Treasury Convertible Bonds

US Treasury Subordinated Notes

US Treasury Guaranteed Notes

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US Treasury Secured Notes

US Treasury Floating Rate Notes

US Treasury Zero Coupon Bonds

US Treasury Callable Bonds

US Treasury Convertible Bonds

US Treasury Subordinated Notes

US Treasury Guaranteed Notes

US Treasury Secured Notes

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Stocks

Aug. 29

Dow Jones Industrial Average

S&P 500

NASDAQ Composite

NYSE Composite

AMEX Composite

NYSE Midcap

NYSE Smallcap

NYSE Microcap

NYSE Ultra Microcap

NYSE Submicrocap

NYSE Pre-IPO

NYSE IPO

NYSE Secondary

NYSE Private

NYSE Public

NYSE Listed

NYSE Unlisted

NYSE Non-Resident

NYSE Non-Voting

NYSE Non-Convertible

